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LAST EDITION

ANTI-WAR WORK OF I. W. W. SHOWN AT CHICAGO TRIAL

Threatening and Revolutionary
Articles From Their Publica-
tions Are Read to Jury—
Government Rests Its Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Flery and violent articles, which, because well written and well disseminated, may have done incalculable harm to the United States war plans, made some of the most impressive of the disturbing evidence of the entire trial, when read before the federal grand jury in Wednesday's sessions of the trial before Judge Landis of 109 I. W. W. defendants. With the adjournment of court of the day, the government rested its case, and on Thursday the defense will begin its testimony, which is expected to last two months.

"Is it harder to kiss a German flag than an American flag? Is it harder to slave under a German regime than an American?" asks the magazine, The Alarm, whose editor, Carl Ahlsten, is a defendant. The article was read to the jury. Another article began by calling on workmen to refuse to transport supplies or mine coal, whether it be for American or other soldiers, and says it is insane for a man to go to war facing modern cannon. "Curses will rest on the heads that in cowardly submission go out to murder people and bring destruction over a prosperous land and its innocent people," it continued.

Referring to closing the Rockford (Ill.) I. W. W. hall by "Cossacks," the editor addresses business men of the city: "Do it if you can, but be careful the 'cat' isn't loose in this blessed town. Sabotage can be easily used."

Regarding an anti-I. W. W. bill in the Minnesota Legislature, the paper said: "One grain of sabotage is worth a million tons of law paragraphs on paper prohibiting it."

A later article, entitled "Land of the Free," states the United States "is bad or worse than Russia," and likens this country to an "impudent child playing with a sleeping bear."

Following up the Russia allusion, Vladimir Losoff of Chicago, a defendant, an editor on Industrial Worker, was credited with an article of Feb. 23, 1918, after the defendants were indicted, which intimates that only lack of organization prevents the I. W. W. from achieving in America what Bolshevism did in Russia. The workers are urged to organize toward this Bolshevik goal, and the writer paid his respects to the government prosecution as follows: "Even the government indictment, which seems funny when we turn our eyes toward Russia, cannot prevent the coming of the new day."

George Andrychyn of Chicago, editor of The Bulgar, a defendant born in Bulgaria, was shown to have sworn he was not an anarchist when he applied for first citizenship papers July 26, 1915, but later he testified under oath in Minneapolis he was an anarchist. His paper on June 6, 1917, printed a "Dictionary" of military terms, under the signature of Alexander Berkman, as follows: "Allies, Nymphs of Democracy; Barbarians, Nations not the Allies; Huns, Devoted patriots of Central Europe; Humanity, Treachery of the Government; Kaiser, The Ambition of the President; Loyal Citizen, A deaf, dumb and blind subject; Registration, Funeral procession of liberty; Un-American, Independent opinion; Victory, Ten million men killed."

Letters and articles in Solidarity, written by Joseph Gordon, a defendant, were read one article likening the government to Pontius Pilate.

In the morning various logging camp workers testified to violence done them in the Washington lumber district, because they refused to join the I. W. W., or go on strike with them last summer.

Aurelio Vincente Azura of Scranton, a defendant, in his paper, El Bebelado, advised workers to become conscientious objectors of industry, refusing to produce coal, metals and foodstuffs or to transport them.

Letters and articles from I. W. W. organs of similar trend were read all day, and government lawyers asserted that incalculable effect may have followed the printing of such propaganda, as it was circulated in foreign language organs, where there was no means of telling the extent of the effect in hampering this country's war program.

Canadian Foreigners Deceived
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINDSOR, Ont.—All was quiet at Ford City today when the Dominion police lined up all alien enemies and through interpreters explained to them the reasons for registration. The Austrians claimed that Persada, at whose home were found maps and plans of bridges, had told them that they were all to be sent out on farms to work without any pay, and that all their property was to be confiscated by the government. The police are still continuing their investigations regarding the activities of Persada.

PAN-AMERICAN WAR PLAN
PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Clemenceau's newspaper, L'Homme Libre, says that advice have been received from Washington to the effect that a plan is under way for training troops of the South American republics in the United States.

EXPRESS COMPANIES WANT INCREASE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An order refusing to re-open the application of the leading express companies for 10 per cent increase in rates, so as to consider an increase of 15 per cent, was handed down by the Interstate Commerce Commission today and a few minutes later was withdrawn without explanation. The Commission is expected to give a decision in a few days on the 10 per cent application.

BAD DAY FOR THE CENTRAL POWERS

German Attempt to Storm Rheims at Any Cost Has to Be Given Up With Heavy Losses—Austrians Fail to Progress

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

Yesterday was a bad day for the Central Powers. Or rather the news which came from all parts of the front on that day was instinct with disasters for them. The Turks began with the looting of a United States hospital, an event, no doubt, entirely after their own heart, but one likely to have ulterior consequences of a more serious nature.

Then from France came the news of the effort to storm Rheims under cover of darkness. Three divisions were detailed for this purpose, with orders to carry the ruins of the city no matter at what cost. At six o'clock on Tuesday evening a tremendous artillery preparation was opened round the whole semi-circle from Verdun to the west to La Pompe on the east. Three hours later the divisions detailed for the assault attempted to rush the city. The barrage of the French combined with their rifle and machine gun fire proved, however, too much for them. The German assaults were broken up and repulsed time after time, until at last the divisions, utterly crushed, gave up the attempt, having scarcely succeeded in reaching the French lines.

The most important news of all, however, comes naturally from the Italian front. Here, on the vital left flank, where the British and French are massed, the attack has been given up, at all events for the time being. General von Scheuchstern having apparently satisfied himself he can make no impression there. There, and everywhere else, however, the story is very nearly the same. On the extreme right, where General von Wurmb has been endeavoring to seize the railway to Trisvino and Mestre, there has been little or no progress. The Austrians did, some days ago, reach Capo Sile, but as the village is surrounded by marshes, with the river Sile running through these on their front, they were unable to advance any further, and were crushed into the angle where the Sile enters the Piave and were finally ejected. The most successful Austrian effort took place in the center, where the troops of the Archduke Joseph have succeeded in gaining some part of the plateau of Montello. Even here the Archduke has been subjected to heavy gun fire and counter-attacks, with the result that his losses, as usual, are out of all proportion to any gain.

At the same time it is almost inevitable, now that the attempt has been made, that it should be pushed desperately, no matter what the losses, the King-Emperor having assured the troops that their bread and loot lay in front of them. The depression in Vienna is admittedly more than severe, and the reports coming in of the Austrian losses, which have

(Continued on page two, column two)

U-BOAT IS FAILURE, SAYS GERMAN CRITIC

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Capt. Persius, the naval critic of the Berliner Tageblatt, in a Rotterdam dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, writes: "Every layman knows that U-boat losses are unavoidable, owing to the continually increasing sharpness and effectiveness of the defense measures of the enemy, which, perhaps, will further increase as the war progresses. It is scarcely to be denied that our enemies are both carrying on the war and living, and that it will be possible for them to defend themselves against tonnage needs for a long time at any rate. From the beginning of the U-boat war it was a mistake, often committed among us, to underestimate the resources of our enemies."

MR. HUGHES CALLS FOR ALLIED VICTORY

Australian Premier Denounces German Propaganda in London Speech—Puts Full Confidence in American Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, was the chief guest at a luncheon given today by the British Empire League.

Replying to a toast proposed by the Lord Mayor as vice-president, Mr. Hughes said, in what was his first public speech since his landing: "I am one of those who have come once more amongst you from the outer seas to tell you that in good or evil fortune we are behind you, we are beside you, we are with you."

"We find ourselves today confronted by a situation critical in the extreme. We ought to face the facts. Nothing but our own valor and our own inflexible will can get us out of where we are."

"Had Russia remained in the fight, then who could doubt that Germany would have long ago seen the wisdom, not of a German peace, but of a real peace? But the collapse of Russia—that tragic and pathetic spectacle of a nation which had seemed to find in this way the gateway of a new and splendid destiny—resulted in her eastern provinces being taken from her. Her men are not only in danger, but are also being pressed to fight against those very forces who stood for liberty."

"There could not be a man," Mr. Hughes continued, "in this Empire, who did not see in this spectacle of Russia that there is no peace, and can be no peace, in this world until we rid ourselves of Prussianism."

"We are glad to say that in Australia they had fought many influences which in some shape or form moved amongst them, and they had not, he hoped, fought these influences unworthily. But Australia had, after all, in four years of war a record of which she had no reason to feel ashamed."

Australia had been torn by internal dissensions, her war efforts frustrated in a great party by dissensions cunningly promoted and planned by designing men, men whose implacable hatred of England had blinded them to the danger of Australia, men who were agents of Germany."

"We have lost nothing, or practically nothing, as a result of the German sword and everything as a result of German propaganda," declared the Australian Premier. "Russia was not slain by the sword, she was undermined by those agencies of Germany which are permeating the allied nations."

"But," continued Mr. Hughes, "Australia is not alone."

(Continued on page two, column five)

COMBATING GERMAN AGGRESSIVENESS IN RUSSIA AND SIBERIA

Indications Show United States Government Is Considering Problem—Professor Masaryk Confers With Mr. Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although the United States Government has been up to the present singularly silent regarding its attitude on the question of allied interference in Siberia, there is every indication that the Administration is now giving careful consideration to the problem presented by the incursion made by Germany into Russia. The belief that such a policy must be formulated is, however, gaining strength from day to day, just in proportion as the Soviet Government is showing its incapacity to deal with the situation or to save for the Russian people the fruits of the revolution.

Professor Masaryk, the well-known Bohemian patriot and formerly a member of the Austrian Parliament, in a conference with President Wilson, on Wednesday, submitted his views as to what the Allies and the United States could do to save Russia from the results of the weakness of the Bolsheviks. The details of the conference were not made known, but it is understood that Professor Masaryk, from his full knowledge of the whole Slavic question, indicated the general methods whereby, in his opinion, the penetration of German influence into Russia and the Near East generally could be counteracted and the anti-Teutonic sentiment of the Tchecho-Slav peoples turned to the account of the Allies.

Among other plans which, it is believed, Professor Masaryk recommended was the dispatch of a peaceful mission consisting of expert railway, mining and other industrial organizers to combat the efforts of Germany to split up Russia. It is understood that he recommended military intervention only if it could be undertaken on a large scale. His opinion is that intervention by Japan in Siberia would be welcomed by a large part of the Russian people if conducted under proper guarantees.

While this conference was in progress at the White House, the question of military intervention by the United States in Siberia was discussed in the Senate by Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois. Some time ago, when the question was before the House in rather an acute form, the Senator from Illinois told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that he considered the Siberian question one to be decided by Great Britain, France and Japan, and one in which the United States could not properly take part. Judging from his vigorous address on the subject on Tuesday, the Illinois Senator's opinion has in the meantime undergone a complete change in respect to this question.

How far his opinions accord with those now held by the Administration is not known, but the fact that he is usually regarded as an Administration spokesman lend his views considerable significance.

In his speech on Tuesday the Senator from Illinois presented a vivid picture of the inroads which Germany has been making into Russia and the efforts being made to stretch German power astride the Far East toward the Pacific. He presented the possibility of the United States having to repel a German invasion by way of the Pacific and recommended vigorous intervention in Siberia by this country in conjunction with the Allies and the Slav peoples, anxious to throw off the yoke of German and Austrian tyranny.

"The situation in Russia," said Senator Lewis, "compels the United States to take some action to aid Russia in obtaining arms and supplies to repel the German invasion of Russia and defeat the intended absorption of Russia. The United States must invite the Slovaks, Czechs, Poles and other peoples of Russia, who seek nationality, to fight for freedom, and must aid these people to develop an army to protect Siberia and Central Russia."

"Let us mobilize all those in Russia who want freedom for mankind, and force Germany to war within and without."

The same sentiment was echoed in an address by Senator Kenyon, Republican, of Iowa, who declared that "the best solution of the Austrian problem was to destroy the Austrian Empire," which, he said, had no right to exist in reason or logic. The whole ambition and policy of this empire, he said, was guided by the one wish to keep on a tottering throne a dynasty which had no regard at all for the subject nationalities under its rule. The United States, he declared, should by force of arms and of money help the nationalities to throw off the yoke of an empire "whose existence has been a farce and a lie."

"Austria is the greatest failure of all the world governments, and should be dismembered," he said.

NEW YORK BANKER IN SPAIN
MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—As the result of interviews between Otto H. Kahn, the New York banker, and Señor Maure and other ministers and public men of Spain, the financial interests of America and Spain will establish permanent relations making for closer economic contact between the two countries, according to Mr. Kahn. King Alfonso received Mr. Kahn in an audience today.

BRITISH MAY BAR DUTCH SOCIALIST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader, will, it is understood, not attend the London Labor Party conference next week, the British Government refusing him permission to land. While there has been no definite official statement on the subject, it is generally supposed Mr. Troelstra's apparently anti-Ally attitude toward the war, and his recent relations with Germany, are the chief obstacles to his landing here. His recent meeting with Herr Scheidemann, the German Majority Socialist leader, will be recalled, and it is said that official circles desire to avoid any possible friction with seamen, should Mr. Troelstra attempt the voyage in a British ship.

DEFENSE OF WAR CABINET METHODS

Mr. Herbert Samuel's Criticism During Discussion in House of Commons Replied To by Mr. Bonar Law

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—The discussion on expenditure in the House of Commons yesterday was initiated by Mr. Herbert Samuel in a vigorous, incisive speech, which strongly indicted various government departments especially the War Office. The House of Commons is historically interested in the question of expenditure, and after the period in which it has been criticized for laxity in its clear realization of its duty as the controller of national expenditure. For the past year a special committee, appointed by the House, has had the question of expenditure under consideration and valuable reports have been issued. In this way the House of Commons has asserted considerable salutary influence.

Mr. Herbert Samuel accused the War Office, particularly, of ignoring some recommendations of this committee and declared it was playing with the House and that this attitude would not be tolerated.

Mr. Bonar Law replied with his usual ability and force, while showing a sympathetic understanding of the strong views of the House. He admitted imperfections, but maintained that great improvements had been and were being made. In the Admiralty War Office and Ministry of Munitions, there was now a very effective check within the departments themselves on expenditure, while from these three great spending departments together, a committee under Lord Colwyn had been appointed as a common purchasing body to prevent overlapping.

Regarding the domestic cabinet, Mr. Bonar Law said this would be unworkable and he informed the House that changes in the Cabinet methods on which the press has commented a good deal was merely an extension of system of standing committees which had been for some time in operation. A new committee of ministers with limited executive powers, in short, was simply a development. Three such committees already existed, one concerning itself with operations in the East; one, dealing with economics; and one with priority questions between different departments. He vigorously defended the present war cabinet methods of government. Lord Curzon made a full statement on this subject in the House of Lords.

DEMANDS MADE BY UKRAINIAN DELEGATES

MOSCOW, Russia (Monday, June 10)—(By the Associated Press)—The Ukrainian delegates at the Russo-Ukrainian peace conference in Kiev demanded that the Russian Black Sea fleet participate with Germany against the Allies. This demand was supported by M. Maximoff, the Ukrainian Minister of War.

The Soviet Government's delegates rejected the demand and semi-officially received in Moscow say that M. Joffe, the Soviet Ambassador in Berlin, and the Bolshevik commander of the Black Sea fleet, Sablin, have been advised that Russia will not consent.

MOSCOW, Russia (Friday, June 7)
(By the Associated Press)—The Russian Government in a statement concerning the protests made by Ambassador Joffe at Berlin against German aggression in the Ukraine and the Don territory, the attempt to get possession of the Russian Black Sea fleet and the submarine campaign in the Arctic, which threatens the north coast with starvation, says that Germany has been notified that the Soviet Government is willing to accept a commission to adjust all disputed questions. Germany, however, is urged to cease hostilities pending the convocation of a commission, otherwise nothing can be accomplished.

POLISH CELEBRATIONS STOPPED
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Dr. Drews, the Prussian Minister of the Interior, announced in the Prussian lower house that henceforth all public celebrations would be prohibited in Polish territory during the war. The step was taken, he said, as a result of disturbances which occurred at the Kosciuszko celebrations which must have deeply hurt the German population.

PUBLISHERS URGED TO SAVE ON PAPER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publishers are again urged by the Federal Trade Commission to reduce consumption of news-print paper. There was a slight decrease in the percentage of returns, free copies and "overs" and "arrests" of all publications using news-print in May, but a considerable increase in the percentage of returned copies of semi-monthly and monthly periodicals. Several daily newspapers showed excessive returns.

SUPERVISION OF PATAGONIA URGED

President Irigoyen of Argentina to Visit Southern Territories, With a View, It Is Believed, of Meeting National Problems

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Political circles are expressing great interest in the proposed trip of President Irigoyen to the southern territories of Patagonia, and his visit is expected to bring all the old questions and problems of those far-away regions into prominence again. It is generally supposed that the President is not going to the south solely to see the oil fields at Comodoro Rivadavia, as announced, and to inspect the capacity of the wells and the routine of administration.

He probably will be called upon to consider various other matters which are necessary for the security and progress of these Argentine domains which are so far removed from the protecting oversight of the executive, and which are not represented in Congress.

Travelers returning from Patagonia say that journeying through the southern territories is like traveling through a foreign country. Argentines are few, and the foreigners are so strong as to completely dominate, and it is complained that the foreign consuls have more power than the local authorities.

In many districts, English is spoken exclusively, the measures and money are English, accounts are paid in shillings and pence, and drafts are drawn on London, while the butter and canned goods used are all foreign, and usually English.

This is the great sheep-raising section of Argentina which is so prosperous today because of the high war prices on wool. One can travel hundreds of miles in this region without finding more than one or two Argentine proprietors. There has been a good deal of complaint regarding the policing of these territories, and it is certain that some of the questions which will be brought to the attention of President Irigoyen. Chubut, especially, is said to be suffering from the lack of police protection, and it is being urged that the President send 400 men and 1600 horses for the policing of each 25 square leagues.

The Argentine newspapers are clamoring for what they call the nationalization of Patagonia, urging that several battalions of the regular army be sent to the territories to police the natives, and that the schools be established, that the attendance of all children be compulsory, and that other steps be taken to bring this section under conditions similar to those which prevail in the rest of the Republic.

The economic situation in Patagonia is said to be satisfactory. There is money in abundance, sheep have increased rapidly and sold well, and wool has reached unheard of prices. Food is said to be good and cheap.

The social life, on the other hand, is reported as being in the most chaotic state imaginable, 90 per cent of the population of that part of the country being foreigners, especially Englishmen, who are interested only in making a fortune and returning home.

This condition is said to be especially noticeable in Chubut, where there are large numbers of foreign capitalists, chiefly Welsh, and many Chileans, which, regardless of the value they have among their own people, admittedly prevent what the Argentine newspapers call "the national idea" from taking root in the younger generation.

The proposal of the present administration to reestablish the customs houses on the south coast is being especially applauded, as it is reported that a great deal of smuggling has been going on in Patagonia during recent years.

It is generally expected that the tour of President Irigoyen will result in the national government making its authority more surely felt throughout the southern territories.

I. W. W. SYMPATHIZERS ARRESTED IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Four I. W. W. sympathizers arrested at Chicago Heights last Sunday night, at a meeting advertising that they were trying to get funds to defray expenses of the trial of national I. W. W. leaders in the Chicago Federal Court, were examined by United States Commissioner Mason on Wednesday. Giovanni Cassoni and Dominick Marmile were released on \$2500 bonds and Dulcio Mari and Raffaele Bello were held for further examination.

WINE TRUST SAID TO BE RUINING THE GRAPE INDUSTRY

Representative Randall of California Tells Senate Committee Distillers Association Has Already Impoverished Growers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In answer to charges that the enactment of wartime prohibition would ruin the grape growers of California, Representative Randall has presented the following facts before the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

The value of the wine grape crop of California is \$15,000,000 annually. This is after the grapes are made into wine, and represents the official figures of 1913. Of this amount \$9,000,000 was taken by the wine manufacturer, and only \$6,000,000 by the grower of the grapes.

What will happen to the wine grape industry of California if the wine law? I am free to say that it would ruin the wine grape grower temporarily if he had not already been ruined. But it would make the wine maker rich, like it has made the distiller rich, when distilling of liquor was stopped.

I have no sentimental interest in anybody connected with this business except the grower of the wine grapes. To get the exact status, you must keep in mind a sharp distinction between the grower of the grapes and the manufacturer of the wine. These are two bitterly antagonistic camps. The wine maker is represented by the California Wine Association, which we in California know as the wine trust. It is a foreign corporation, with its habit in Wall Street. It makes 80 per cent of the wine in California.

The growers are organized under the California Grape Growers Protective Association, the "protective" meaning protection against the rapacity of the California Wine Association.

The California Wine Association, the trust, is primarily responsible, first, for the larger part of the acreage of wine grapes in California, by offering a 10-year purchase clause in contracts to prospective growers of grapes, and, secondly, for the destruction of grape growers by paying less than the cost of production.

Since 1907 the average vineyards of the interior valleys have been run at a financial loss. The actual cost of growing wine grapes in the interior on average land, including interest on the investment and taxes, is probably not less than \$10 per ton. At \$6 per ton, the prevailing price, there is a heavy loss.

The final ruin of the wine industry in California was completed two or three years ago, when Congress raised the brandy tax from 3 cents to 55 cents. The bulk of California wine must be fortified with brandy. The growers' association openly charged the California Wine Association here in Washington with secretly conniving to have the brandy tax raised to 55 cents. Why? Because the California Wine Association was able to place 40,000,000 gallons of wine in its cellars under the 3-cent tax. Furthermore, its contract with the growers contained a clause permitting cancellation in the event that the brandy tax should be increased. When the tax went up the growers' contracts were promptly canceled.

This spelled the final ruin of the grower of wine grapes. Thousands of acres of vineyards have been dug up. Other thousands of acres have been grafted to table and raisin varieties. Today, if you will go to the grape vineyards, you will see thousands of fruit trees planted between the rows of grapevines.

During the years 1915-16-17 thousands of tons of dried wine grapes were fed to hogs. All this is due, not to prohibition, but to the deliberate action of the wine trust, which itself, of course, saw prohibition coming.

BRUGES CANAL RAID A SUCCESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Dr. MacNamara in the House of Commons yesterday stated that the Admiralty had reluctantly decided not to publish Sir Roger Keyes' dispatch concerning the Zebrugge and Ostend naval operations, as it would be of undeniable value to the enemy. Dr. MacNamara added that the success of the operation had been greater than was at first supposed. The craft at Bruges and in Bruges canal were still there subject to constant bombing. Twenty-one torpedo boats, a large number of submarines and numerous other craft were penned in. Recommendations for decorations for the officers and men participating in the operation were being considered.

LUXEMBOURG IN PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The protest made by the Luxembourg Chamber of Deputies, at the sitting held on May 14, against the placing of German anti-aircraft guns in the Canton of Esch, and close to the town of Luxembourg, has been handed by the Luxembourg representative to the French Government. Conforming with the request of the Luxembourg Chamber, the protest is to be transmitted to all the powers signatory of the treaty of London, and all belligerents, and neutrals with which the Grand Duchy maintains diplomatic relations.

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OVERSEAS PRESS
CENTER OPENED

Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information, Lays Stress on Need of Keeping People Informed on All Questions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Information, in opening the Overseas Press Center today, laid great stress on correspondents keeping the overseas public as thoroughly in touch with the will of the people as with the position of the armies in the field.

In past times, when wars were conducted by small, mercenary armies, all of the people were not always of great importance, but today, when whole nations were under arms, and a considerable proportion of them were in the field, the will of the people as a whole, their determination in pursuit of victory, become factors of first importance.

Referring to March 21, when he said the British Army suffered the greatest reverse in the whole history of this war, he declared that he felt that it had not been possible for the overseas correspondents, "the popular ambassadors," to make it clear to their public as he hoped they would be able to in future through the facilities of the Overseas Press Center, that the British people were more determined to press on to victory the day after that reverse than they were before it occurred.

The resolution of the people was going to be a factor of increasing importance, and he hoped to give the overseas correspondents every facility to make themselves acquainted with the strength of that determination and with the whole war effort which arose from it.

The Overseas Press Center which Lord Beaverbrook thus formally opened, will provide accredited correspondents of imperial, allied, and neutral journals in London with a place where they may come into closer touch with each other and with the Ministry of Information. Every effort will be made to post correspondents on the general position of affairs from day to day.

The center includes reference libraries, reading and writing rooms, facilities for telephoning, telegraphing, cabling, and other requirements.

NEW ZEALAND IN
WAR TO THE END

So Declares the Premier, Mr. W. F. Massey, in London Speech—Praises American Troops

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. W. F. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, speaking at the chief banquet at a luncheon given by the British Empire Producers Organization today, said that the end of the war was not yet in sight, but, he added, "We are going through to the end, however long it may take, and however far we have to go."

He wished to testify especially to what America was doing. He had met young American soldiers recently, and if the rest of the American army was like them, the Kaiser would have a chance of considering his statement that America was only bluffing about the war.

It was hoped, he added, that of the many problems of peace to be solved, the Germans would not be allowed to occupy their pre-war position, economically, financially, socially or politically.

Mr. W. F. Massey, the Premier of New Zealand, and Mr. W. F. Lloyd, the premier of Newfoundland, were received in private audience by the King at Buckingham Palace today.

Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, Mr. Meighen, Minister of the Interior, and Mr. J. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, inspected today, the new black rod to be presented to the Senate of Canada by the Empire Parliamentary Association, to take the place of that burned in the Ottawa fire.

The Christian Science Monitor learns that the Canadian ministers are much impressed by the fine condition and spirit of the Canadian troops they have seen in the English camps, and arrangements are being made for them to visit the Canadian troops on the western front.

Since arriving in England, Sir Robert Borden has had several interviews with General Smuts, a permanent member of the British War Cabinet.

FRANCE BELIEVES
RUSSIA WILL PAY

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French Government has confidence that Russia will eventually pay her debts, declared M. Klotz, Finance Minister, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. Socialist deputies had attended a conference to discuss renewal of privileges of the Bank of France and raised the question of the Russian debt to France, but their efforts were foiled by the Finance Minister. Deputy Edouard Barth offered an interpretation as to who should be held responsible for the 500,000,000 francs still due French investors in Russian towns. M. Klotz replied:

"It matters not what government obtains in Russia. I do not despair of the guarantee of the Russian State."

The Minister was interrupted by Socialist cries of "No."

"It is immaterial," he continued, "whether the bank of Russia meets its indebtedness. I have confidence in the Russian State and French investors will not lose. It is not the government which contracts debts; it is the country."



The Italian front

Map shows the region where the Austro-Hungarian offensive has been decisively checked

BAD DAY FOR THE
CENTRAL POWERS

(Continued from page one)

unquestionably approached a record, though these are being so far as possible kept secret, are having a disastrous effect. Crushed against the river bank, with a determined enemy in front of him, and swollen stream which has carried away his bridges behind him, von Boroevich's position is growing in difficulty and danger, with the result that the straw thrown to the drowning von Hindenburg may prove the undoing of both of them.

Pinned in Zeebrugge

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Twenty-one German destroyers, a large number of submarines and numerous auxiliary craft are penned in the Bruges Canal docks as the result of the recent British naval operations at Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast. Dr. MacNamara, Financial Secretary of the Admiralty, made an announcement in the House of Commons to this effect today, and said that the operations were more successful than at first had been supposed. He added that the German craft were now the subject of constant bombing.

Paris Press Comment

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The splendid resistance of the Italians and their Franco-British allies leads the French press to conclude that the Austrians cannot avoid defeat, especially as well-directed counter-attacks have resulted in the capture of thousands of prisoners and much war material.

"Late in March," says L'Echo de Paris, "Field Marshal von Hindenburg demanded that Austrian divisions be sent to the French front. Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf, supported by Emperor Charles, assured the German leaders that an Austrian offensive against Italy would have a great chance of success and would be received joyfully by the Dual Monarchy. This point of view was finally accepted by the German Supreme Command."

The defeat suffered by the Germans before Rheims is pointed to by the morning newspapers as an excellent promise for the Allies in the operations to come.

"Never did so important an attack fall so completely," Le Petit Journal remarks.

Austrians Hoped for Spoil

ITALIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—That Austria's drive against Italy is positively "a hunger offensive" has been proved by new orders and addresses found upon prisoners. These were signed by officers ranging from Field Marshal Conrad von Hotzendorf down to regimental commanders. One which was issued by the commander of the famous regiments bearing the name of Archduke Charles, says:

"Soldiers, remember the spoils we got last fall from the Italians, the sheep, cows, steers, warehouses full of good clothes and grocery stores full of wines, canned goods, flour and sugar. Think of your family. Think of the white bread you may win for all."

German Airplane Losses

LONDON, England (Thursday)—(Via Ottawa)—Eight hundred and thirty-five German airplanes have been destroyed since Jan. 1, according to an official statement just issued, which tends to prove that the German communiqués are not reliable when dealing with losses of airplanes.

The statement says that on June 2 the Germans lost 48, while on June 9 and 10, 49 of their machines were brought down. The British were responsible for the destruction of 33 on June 10.

The German official statements acknowledged the loss of 10 on June 2 and eight on June 9 and 10. The monthly losses during the present year follow:

January, France 20 and Germany 78; February, France 18 and Germany 79; March, France 5 and Germany 186; April, France 46 and

Germany 136; May, France 60 and Germany 356.

Comment on Austrian Food Situation WASHINGTON, D. C.—Austria's food situation, coupled with the apparent failure of the new offensive against Italy, is exciting pessimism in the Vienna press. An official dispatch yesterday from Zurich quotes the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna as saying:

"The situation will be still more serious in Vienna when the sanguinary defeat of the imperial forces on the Italian front becomes known."

The Zeitung said also:

"The food crisis is more and more serious. There is a lack of everything that is necessary. The situation is very serious in Vienna, and still more so in the provinces, where people do not get even the promised rations. The culminating point of the crisis and privations is approaching. The government ought to realize that workmen cannot live on such spare rations, which they do not even receive. On the other hand, paper currency has reached 7,300,000,000 and is being augmented by 800,000,000 a month, and we have not even a Parliament."

American Aviators Start for Italy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The first escadrille of American aviators trained in Italy started yesterday for the Italian front, and will go into action immediately upon their arrival. The Italian Embassy was informed by cable from Rome. The aviators are accompanied by Captain LaGuardia, a member of Congress, who has been in Italy several months.

"The first contingent," said the cable message, "is composed entirely of volunteers representing the finest specimens of American youth. This morning they were received by Commissioner of Aeronautics Chiesa, Assistant Secretary of State Gallenga and numerous civil and military authorities."

"After the many evidences of solidarity given by the United States, this contribution of airmen to our fighting front constitutes fresh evidence of invaluable support from America, the significance of which is deeply appreciated by the Italian nation."

COMMUNIQUE'S

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German official report made public on Wednesday reads as follows: There were lively infantry reconnoitering activities. Patrol attacks at Nieppe Forest, northeast of Bethune were repulsed. The artillery battle revived in only a few sectors.

Southwest of Domlery an attack delivered early in the morning by French regiments in Villers-Cotterets Wood failed. In the course of the day assaults, several times repeated, pressed back slightly into the interior of the wood our line which projects to the east of Mont Goret (Mont Gobert?), in the Chignon sector, northwest of Chateau Thierry, several of the enemy companies who advanced to the attack were repulsed by our advanced posts.

Our artillery and mine throwers directed strong surprise fire attacks against the enemy positions near Rheims. Infantry detachments which followed up the fire preparation brought in about 50 prisoners.

Twenty-three enemy airplanes and three captive balloons were shot down yesterday.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—To-day's official statement says:

"A number of raids were carried on by us last night in the neighborhood of Boynes (southeast of Arras), Lens and Ginchy and in the Strazelle and Ypres sectors (in Flanders). Certain of these enterprises led to sharp fighting, in which the enemy suffered many casualties. We captured 18 prisoners and three machine-guns."

"In the neighborhood of Morlan-court (northeast of Amiens) a hostile raiding party was caught by our artillery and rifle fire and dispersed."

"The hostile artillery has been active between the Somme and the Ancre and considerable artillery activity developed during the night on both sides north of Albert and in the sector of La Bassee Canal."

The British War Office on Wednesday night issued the following statement:

A raid attempted by the enemy in

the Loire sector was repulsed by French troops.

The hostile artillery was active yesterday evening in the Ancre valley, about Mericourt, and during the night has been active in the neighborhood of Morris (Flanders front).

We carried out a successful raid last night south of Hebuterne. In the Vieux-Berquin sector, a party of our troops attacked and recaptured one of the posts taken by the enemy in this locality on the night of June 11. We secured a few prisoners and two machine-guns.

The report from the Italian front says:

There has been heavy fighting on the Piave front, but the enemy made little, if any progress Tuesday. The river is at flood, and many of the enemy's bridges have been washed away.

The situation on the British front is good. Two additional mountain guns have been captured.

In a successful raid we captured a few prisoners and a machine gun Tuesday night northeast of Bethune. On Wednesday morning a hostile raiding party was repulsed with loss east of Hebuterne. The hostile artillery was somewhat more active Wednesday in the Albert sector, in the neighborhood of Loire and Dickbusch Lake.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—To-day's official statement reads:

"French detachments penetrated the enemy lines between Montdidier and the Oise in the region of the Chaume Wood. We brought back 20 prisoners. Quiet reigned on the rest of the front."

The French War Office on Wednesday issued the following statement:

There was no event of importance during the course of the day. Last night at 6 o'clock the Germans delivered a violent preparatory artillery fire along the whole front of Rheims from the region of Virgny, west of the city, as far east as La Favielle. At 9 o'clock the enemy infantry began an attack on the French positions between these two points.

The French troops resisted the German attacks with complete success, the counter-barrage of the French artillery proving very strong.

Between Virgny and Ormes German assault troops were stopped by the French fire and forced to return many times to their lines of departure and were not finally able to reach the French positions.

Around Rheims violent combats developed, during the course of which the enemy suffered heavy losses and was everywhere repulsed.

East of Rheims the fighting likewise ended to the advantage of the French. The Germans having been successful in penetrating the woods northeast of Sillery were driven out by French counter-attacks.

Prisoners taken in the region of Rheims declared that the town was attacked by three divisions, which were ordered to take the place at all costs during the night.

The front of the new German attack is the semi-circle drawn by the enemy about the city of Rheims in the recent offensive on the Aisne front. The Rheims region comprised the left flank of the German attack. Ground was given by the French on both sides of the city, but the city itself and the near-by protecting forts were held against the German onslaught and have since remained in French possession.

Rheims, however, was hemmed in on three sides by the enemy, and it has been considered only a question of time when the Germans would make a concerted movement to oust its defenders. The front of the present attack, from Virgny, west of the city, to La Pompelle, around the semi-circle to the east, is approximately 14 miles.

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following statement was issued from the Italian War Office on Wednesday:

On the night of June 17-18 and in the course of yesterday the enemy did not renew his attack from Asiago Plateau to the Montello. His partial actions were completely repulsed in the Grappa and Montello regions.

We carried out thrusts on the Asiago Plateau, the allied detachments capturing many score of prisoners and two guns.

With unceasing pressure we shortened the front opened by the enemy south of the Montebelluna railway. Our artillery with deadly concentra-

tion of fire did not give trace to the enemy masses waiting along the front of the battle or in movement in the back areas.

Yesterday morning was calm on the Piave River, but in the afternoon the battle again broke out furiously. New attempts made by the enemy to cross to the right bank from San Andrea to Candelu were repulsed. On the embankments of the river between Candelu and Fossalta the strenuous defense of our troops tried the enemy sorely, and his impetus was broken by our infantry.

Equally intense was the struggle which raged in the sector of Fossalta, southeast of Meolo and north of Capo Sile.

Every yard of ground was the theater of epic struggles, in which our own and allied airplanes took part, bombarding with 15,000 kilograms of bombs and firing tens of thousands of machine-gun rounds into the vulnerable targets offered by the enemy troops wedged into the narrow space on the right bank of the river.

The battle is continuing bitterly. The enemy in order to preserve some of the initial advantages gained by him takes no heed of the immense losses which our rifle fire and the guns of our airplanes have been inflicting in the past five days.

Prisoners taken since the beginning of the battle amount to 9011. Many guns and several hundred Austrian machine guns remain in our hands.

The number of enemy airplanes brought down now amounts to 50. Two of our own or allied machines are missing.

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The Austrian War Office issued a statement on Wednesday which reads as follows:

The southern wing of the army group of Field Marshal von Boroevich has made a steady advance and has obtained fresh advantages. The Fossalta canal has been crossed at some points. The Italians are staking everything in order to stop the advance. In narrow stretches prisoners have been taken from the numerous units which have been thrown together.

Violent enemy counter-attacks delivered with the greatest stubbornness, especially on both sides of the Oderzo-Treviso railway, broke down with heavy losses.

Divisions under Colonel-General Archduke Joseph broke through several Italian lines near Savilla at the southern foot of the Montello.

The number of prisoners increases. On the mountain front the captures between the Piave and the Brenta, southeast of Asiago, which we took on the 15th, again were the objectives of bitter assault. In spite of great sacrifices the enemy was unable anywhere to obtain advantage.

On the Italian front the Italians again tried fruitlessly to advance.

On the Tyrolean western front there were artillery duels.

MR. HUGHES CALLS
FOR ALLIED VICTORY

(Continued from page one)

Italy has nothing to be ashamed of, so we say to you that whether the war lasts one month, or one year, or ten years, we shall see it through."

"Germany has triumphed in the East," Mr. Hughes continued. "She has carved out by the sword, by diplomacy, by chicanery, a great empire. She is overlord of Austria, she rules over Lithuania and Ukraine. She has this if only she can conquer us."

"But on the other hand, what have we? We must not forget that we have an invincible empire, an empire that stands firmer than ever, more resolved than ever, to stand to the end."

"There are many amongst us who whimper of peace, but their voices are stifled in the mighty and determined shout of the people."

"We have the supremacy of the sea. I say we are triumphant. As an empire we are united, and the last outstanding factor is that across the sea there are streaming in ever-increasing numbers, the legions of America."

"I have come with my friends lately through America and I have seen sights that would have stirred the heart even of a man of putty. Thousands and tens of thousands of men of great physique, resolute of mind, confident, full of supreme confidence, eager for the fight. Hundreds of thousands of these are now in France."

"The line has to be held. We have to realize the critical nature of the struggle, but there is coming help, substantial, sufficient, overwhelming."

"These men who are coming," Mr. Hughes declared, "never dream of peace. In America now they speak of 10,000,000 men. These men are coming in ever-increasing streams, and will take their place in the forefront of the battle. There must be war until we secure a peace based upon the lasting foundations of justice and freedom."

"That peace there cannot be until the military power of Germany is broken. Facing fearful odds, we have won what we have won, and what we have won we will hold. Great Britain can never be beaten."

"Our allies will stand firmly. America will come, and is here. United, there is but one course before the British race today, and that is the will to conquer. Keeping up our spirits to the full height—victory—peace. Such a peace as is based only on the lasting foundations of justice and freedom for all nations."

IRISH RECRUITING CAMPAIGN

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—(By the Associated Press)—The government has entrusted the recruiting campaign to a central civilian committee, consisting of Serg. A. M. Sullivan, King's Counsel, and member of a family long prominent in national politics; Stephen Gwynn, member of the Irish Party; Sir Maurice Dockrell, a leading Dublin unionist and business man, who is popular with all the parties; and Henry McLaughlin, a Dublin builder.

INQUIRY FOLLOWS
TABRIZ REPORTS

United States Asks Spanish Government to Get Facts on Alleged Attack by Turks Upon American Consulate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attacks by Turkish troops upon the United States Consulate at Tabriz, Persia, and the looting of a United States missionary hospital in that city reported to the State Department on Wednesday, have caused unauthorized reports that this country is near to war with Turkey. The only information the government possesses is contained in a dispatch from Minister Caldwell at Teheran announcing he has heard of the occurrences.

In the absence of official information, any comment concerning the war is pure speculation. This does not mean, however, that a serious situation might not develop. This will depend upon the facts.

Based upon the Caldwell dispatch, the State Department has requested the Spanish Government to make an investigation and to report all the circumstances concerning the attacks mentioned by Minister Caldwell.

Turkey May Disavow Acts

Question of Responsibility for Reported Tabriz Attacks

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James A. Barton, chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, who is personally familiar with conditions in Persia and Turkey, said today that he believed the Turkish Government would disavow any acts by so-called Turkish soldiers against Americans or American property.

"The dispatches," he said, "tell of the looting of the American Consulate and American hospital in Tabriz, Persia, as done by the Turks, assuming that the Turks who committed these excesses were members of the Turkish Army and that Turkey was responsible for it. The fact is that, in Turkey and Russia, Tatars are called 'Turks,' and those who did the looting might have been citizens of Persia, a Tatar rabble or Tatars from the Trans-Caucasus in Russia."

"I have seen no evidence that the pillagers were citizens of Turkey or belonged to the Turkish Army, and the State Department, before assuming it is a hostile act on the part of Turkey, will satisfy itself that the offenders were actually Turks and not Tatars."

Mr. Barton added that the people of Turkey were war-weary, that their losses had been severe and that the government at present was friendly to the United States and did not desire to see a break. He said he thought Turkey was awaiting a chance to make a separate peace with Germany and Austria show signs of collapse.

NEW BULGARIAN
CABINET TO FORM

King Ferdinand Intrusts Task to Mr. Malinoff, Former Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Sofia message states that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has entrusted the formation of a new cabinet to Mr. Malinoff, chief of the Karavelist section of the old Russophile party. German papers are insisting that he is now converted to the quadruple policy; but the Kreuz Zeitung remarks that it will not conceal the fact that it is regrettable for Germany that there should be change in the Bulgarian ministry. It takes comfort, however, in the reflection that King Ferdinand's loyalty is undoubted and that he invariably maintains personal control of the Bulgarian foreign policy.

Mr. Malinoff has been prominent in political circles in Bulgaria for several years. He is the leader of the Bulgarian Democratic Party and became Premier on July 17, 1913, succeeding N. Danef. He failed to form a new Cabinet, however, and became a leader of the opposition party. On Sept. 24, 1915, he was one of a committee which protested against "the adventurous policy of throwing Bulgaria into the arms of Germany and attacking Serbia."

Germany Disturbed Over Bulgaria LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The resignation of the Bulgarian Cabinet caused a sharp decline on the Berlin and Frankfurt Stock Exchanges, says an Amsterdam dispatch to The Morning Post.

While the German newspapers declare that the resignation of the Radoslavoff Ministry will not affect the Bulgarian foreign policy, uneasiness is felt in Germany, as it is clear that strong differences exist in Bulgaria.

BRITISH RECRUITING RALLY Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau BOSTON, Mass.—A recruiting rally in the William Blackstone School, Blossom Street, will be held this evening under the auspices of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission, and Yehudah Barak, who has come from Palestine to take charge of recruiting for the Jewish unit for garrisoning Palestine, will be the principal speaker.

AMUSEMENTS

TREMONT TEMPLE First Lecture on "The Fighting Fleets" Tuesday, June 25. Described and illustrated by W. O. Official Gov't Motion Picture. Prices 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 50c. SEATS NOW

STANDING OF STATES
ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted for favor, 11.
Number that have voted against, 1.
Number that have yet to vote, 36.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:
MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.
ARIZONA—May 1.
State that has refused to ratify (this decision may be rescinded at any time before Dec. 18, 1921):
LOUISIANA—May 23.

DETROIT AS A DRY CITY

Discussing Detroit's experience as a prohibition community, as compared with its conditions under a liquor regime, The American Issue says:

"May, 1918, was Detroit's first dry month. In May, 1917, there were 1492 arrests for drunkenness, while in May this year the number was only 183."

"In May, 1917, with saloons, Detroit had 5898 arrests for felonies and misdemeanors, while during May, this year, without saloons, arrests on these charges numbered but 1123."

"In April, this year, the last wet month, the same class of arrests totaled 5050."

"Traffic accidents also decreased. In wet April there were 529 such accidents, and only 433 in dry May."

"In May a year ago there were 12 deaths from alcoholism, while in May this year the number was two. Miscellaneous accidental deaths were cut from 28 to 15, and railway deaths from five to none. There was also a decrease in the number of deaths due to auto accidents."

SIR JOSEPH JONAS
PLACED ON TRIAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The trial of Sir Joseph Jonas and Charles Vernon for contravention of the official secrets act of 1911 began yesterday. The prosecution said that Mr. Vernon was the son of Sir Joseph Jonas' partner, Karl Hahn, born in Germany like Jonas and also naturalized. Sir Jonas' correspondence made frequent reference to Richard Zischang, of German extraction, who was prominent in the alleged conspiracy between Jonas and Vernon. The statements regarding Zischang were not evidenced against him, or he would be in the dock. In November, 1913, he was foreman at Messrs. Vickers' Crayford works and was still employed there.

Another name in correspondence was that of Paul von Gontard, an intimate friend of Sir Joseph, who resided in Berlin, being connected with an armament works there. The correspondence between Sir Joseph and von Gontard in 1913 was read, showing the latter's strong desire to learn fully the particulars about Vickers' new rifle factory and the pains Sir Joseph took to supply this information, much of which he got through Vernon, who was the London agent for Sir Joseph's firm.

BRAZIL TROOPS TO
PARADE ON JULY 4

Service of the United Press Associations RIO JANEIRO, Brazil.—The military and naval forces of Brazil will parade on July 4 in honor of Independence Day in the United States.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West

ORIENTAL RUGS
Stock of \$70,000
At Moderate Prices

Approximate Sizes

INDIA CARPETS of the finer grades
SIZES 8x10—at \$125, \$145, \$165, \$225.
SIZES 9x12—at \$195, \$225, \$245, \$295.
SIZES 12x15—at \$245, \$265.

CHINESE RUGS of the finer qualities
SIZES 8x10—at \$85, \$145, \$175, \$195, \$225.
SIZES 9x12—at \$125, \$145, \$175, \$195, \$225, \$245.
SIZES 12x15—at \$245, \$265.
Smaller Chinese Rugs at \$45 to \$75.

PERSIAN RUGS in room sizes
SIZES 8x10—at \$195, \$225 to \$245.
SIZES 9x12—at \$175, \$225, \$245 to \$295.
SIZES 12x15—at \$295, \$345.

PERSIAN RUGS in smaller sizes
Hardtomas, Irbas, Bishas, Sarkas.
SIZES 4x6—at \$45, \$55, \$75 to \$125.

INDIA DRUGGETS, imported directly
ROOM SIZES—at \$245, \$265 to \$285.
SMALL SIZES—at \$25, \$35 to \$125.
(Fifth Floor)

BOSTON

JEREMIAH O'LEARY AS A DEFENDANT

Former Sinn Fein Leader Is
Brought From the Tombs by a
Deputy Marshal to Testify at
the Trial of His Brother John

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Jeremiah O'Leary was brought from the Tombs handcuffed to a deputy marshal today to testify at the trial of his brother, John J. O'Leary.

"You fellows want me to hang my brother," he said to reporters.

John O'Leary is charged with aiding Jeremiah to flee when the latter was about to be tried on charges of violating the Espionage Act. Jeremiah, former Sinn Fein leader, who was caught in the State of Washington, now awaits trial on charge of conspiracy to commit treason and espionage.

"You are one of the defendants in this case," remarked T. B. Felder, the defendant's attorney, as Jeremiah O'Leary took the witness stand.

"I did not know that," replied the witness, apparently surprised.

Jeremiah was named in the indictment with his brother, as well as Arthur L. Lyons, one of his employees. O'Leary said he was born in Glen Falls, N. Y., where his father also was born. His mother was a native of Ireland, but was brought to the United States in infancy.

O'Leary's Lawyer Testifies

Former Counsel for Jeremiah Takes
Stand as Government Witness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The unusual spectacle of a lawyer being required to take the stand against his own client, was presented in the United States District Court here on Wednesday, when, despite the protest of Thomas B. Felder, Judge Hand ruled that he must take the stand against John O'Leary, charged with conspiring to aid the escape of Jeremiah O'Leary, the alleged Sinn Fein agitator.

There were several sharp passages between Mr. Felder and Earl B. Barnes, Assistant United States Attorney. The latter said he would not touch on anything that had occurred since Mr. Felder took O'Leary's case.

Mr. Felder, until Tuesday, when Jeremiah O'Leary returned, was counsel for him, but at that time withdrew, he said it was not until 11 days after Jeremiah left New York that John admitted he did know where his brother was. John told him Jeremiah was recuperating in the Adirondacks, and he never heard of the Reno divorce case that was supposed to be the cause of Jeremiah's trip west.

It is the government's contention that John continued to say his brother was in the Adirondacks when he knew he had gone west.

With Mr. Felder's testimony, the government rested its case. Previously Charles W. P. Bigelow, a grand jury stenographer, had identified the minutes of the grand jury when John O'Leary testified in the John Doe proceedings to locate Jeremiah. These minutes were put in evidence. A barber testified he had seen Jeremiah give money to Arthur Lyons with which to buy railroad tickets. Lyons is the man who accompanied Jeremiah west. Maurice O'Brien, a brother of Mrs. Lyons, told of having received a telegram from Lyons on May 31, dated Los Angeles.

On Wednesday morning John met Jeremiah for the first time since they separated at the station on May 7. Before being taken to court, John visited his brother's cell in the Tombs Prison.

Stangeland Hearing Begins

Charge Made of Violation of Trading
With the Enemy Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Charged with violating the Trading With the Enemy Act by conspiring to convey secret memoranda out of the United States to Kagin Michaelis Stangeland, Danish novelist, and to Ellen Key, Swedish writer, Charles Emil Stangeland, husband of the former, and at one time second secretary of the United States embassy in London, and Capt. Gustav Ragnar Lindgren of the Swedish Army, were brought up before United States Commissioner Hitchcock on Wednesday.

The government asserts that according to his story Captain Lindgren wrote under dictation a note intended for Mrs. Stangeland and was directed by Stangeland to convey to Ellen Key the information that Tarak Nath Das, said to be a Hindu friend of hers, had been sentenced in San Francisco for plotting a rebellion in India.

A lawyer representing the Swedish Consul-General, failing in his plea to have Lindgren released, has entered a protest in the name of the Swedish Government.

Mrs. Busch Set Free
KEY WEST, Fla. — Mrs. Lily Busch, who is en route here after several years' residence in Germany, was released from custody yesterday by federal immigration authorities, under instructions from Washington.

Irish Arrested in Australia
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Wednesday) — It is announced that the government has caused the arrest of seven ring-leaders in the Irish Republican Brotherhood. It is said the organization planned to enroll volunteers and send them to Ireland to aid in an armed revolt, with the object of establishing an Irish republic.

PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Placement of children in properly inspected homes was

discussed in its many phases at the tri-state conference on children's work which closed this afternoon at the New England Home for Little Wanderers on South Huntington Avenue. Emphasis was placed upon the necessity for proper investigation of all foster homes where children may be placed to see that they will give the child proper oversight and efficient care.

FRANCO-AMERICAN WAR COOPERATION

New Department With Wide
Powers to Be Under Captain
Tardieu as Secretary

PARIS, France (Wednesday) — Because of the increasing number of American soldiers in France and the increasing degree of American participation in the war, the government has decided to create a new secretariat for Franco-American war cooperation.

The new department, which will form part of the Premier's office, will be headed by Capt. André Tardieu, who, however, will remain as French High Commissioner to the United States. He will divide his time between Paris and Washington.

Premier Clemenceau sent this afternoon to President Poincaré the following letter, with the draft of a decree which, when signed, will be effective tomorrow:

"The development of Franco-American war cooperation makes it necessary to give thorough unity of direction to all measures looking to its completion—this as well in France as in the United States.

"The creation in 1917 of a High Commission of the French Government at Washington has assured this unity of direction for matters in the United States. A central office of Franco-American affairs has had under its care certain questions to be treated in France.

"Just now the American forces are increasing considerably. These considerations have led me to the idea that the centralization of efforts is necessary. If you approve my point of view, I have the honor to ask you to sign the following decree:

"First—There shall be created at the Prime Minister's office a secretariat for Franco-American war cooperation.

"Second—The secretary is commissioned to bring to its maximum efficiency war cooperation between the United States and France. He will have authority to obtain all measures to coordinate the work of military preparedness in the United States with the work in France; supply all the needs of American forces in France as well as French needs in the United States; to establish and follow in accord with the American Government, and especially toward neutral countries, the policy of the inter-allied agreements.

"To fulfill the objects of this mission the secretary has at his disposal (1) the services of the High Commission of the French Republic at Washington and New York; (2) the central office of Franco-American affairs, organized by the decision of Dec. 19, 1917; (3) the American Department of Missions Office; (4) French missions with the Americans in the interior zone.

The general in charge of American affairs, with the general and chief of the allied armies, shall act as head of the military department of the secretary for Franco-American war cooperation.

"Fourth—The organization of the secretary's office shall be settled by later decision."

MANY MEETINGS IN WAR STAMP DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Among the important meetings scheduled for today in connection with the war savings stamps campaign is that to be held this evening at 8 o'clock in the Abraham Lincoln School, at which the speakers will be Grafton D. Cushing, former Lieutenant Governor; Sergt. Byrne and Mrs. Philip L. Saltonstall. The usual noon meeting on the Common was one of the features of the day. Many other meetings are scheduled for this afternoon and tonight in near-by places.

Boston is away behind in the percentage of pledges in this campaign, compared with nearly every city and town in the State. People in the business district have not been so quick to respond as the committee in charge had expected. The house-to-house canvass in the residential districts and outlying districts by the women is still proving the most effective part of the drive.

Taunton, New Bedford, Sturbridge and Cummington report that they have passed their quota. Many other cities and towns are rapidly nearing the top. The total number of pledges expected before the campaign closes on June 28, National War Savings Pledge Day, is 1,000,000 for the entire State.

CAIRNROSS SURVIVORS LANDED
Service of the United Press Associations
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil. — The British ship Holbein today landed 42 survivors of the British steamer Cairnross, which was sunk by a submarine off the Azores on May 30. The Cairnross, encountered the submarine the night of May 29 and fought the U-boat until daylight, when she was torpedoed. There were no casualties.

SKINNER KINSMEN TO MEET
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The second annual meeting of the Skinner Kinsmen will be held June 21 and 22 at the Hotel Oxford. The object of the society is to publish the Skinner genealogy, and in this undertaking all members of the Skinner family are invited to cooperate.

DRILLING AT CAMP DEVENS IS RESUMED

Following Review of the Entire
Regiment on Wednesday the
Cantonment Once More Set-
tles Down to Intensive Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass. — Following the successful review of the entire seventy-sixth division which took place on Wednesday, the cantonment has settled down to its regular routine, and intensive drilling has been resumed on every hand. Late in the afternoon a big company of officers and men left for the Still River region where it will receive instruction in the art of obtaining military intelligence of enemy movements. The men were in charge of Capt. Arthur F. Brown, division intelligence officer, and they will be absent from camp for a day or two.

Soldiers of the fifth battalion have resumed their activities, and all over the camp men in squads commenced their work as soon as the review was over.

The review on the main parade-field gave Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges opportunity for the first time to see just what proportions his command has reached, for he was absent from camp when the last division review in April was staged.

GERMAN WOMEN
REGISTRATION DRAGS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Registration in this city of female German aliens is not progressing as was expected by the United States officials, and another warning was issued on Wednesday by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell. Less than a week remains for unnaturalized women of German birth, and women who are subjects of Germany of 14 years and upward, to appear at one of the 19 police stations in Boston, and register under the recent law passed by Congress.

Marshall Mitchell announced on Wednesday that citizens who believe that any such woman is willfully refusing to register should report the matter to his office in the Post Office Building. Time for registration expires at sunset on June 26, after which time it will not be possible for female German aliens to obtain cards. The police stations will be open for registration on Sunday.

DECREASING USE OF
WHEAT IS URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The Massachusetts Food Administration has issued another statement urging a decreasing use of wheat and a larger use of corn, especially white and yellow meal. Hotels, restaurants, clubs and other public places are urged to voluntarily extend the use of corn meal in every possible way. All bakers are urged to follow the lead of Boston bakers, who make no cake or pastry with less than 50 per cent substitutes. Barley flour is recommended for use. Many bakers are using quantities of cornstarch, potato flour, rice flour and tapioca as substitutes and the Food Administration urges the reduction in the use of these more durable and more expensive goods and an increased use of the more abundant and cheaper cereals, which will reduce the cost of making bread.

CLARK COLLEGE
CONFERS DEGREES
WORCESTER, Mass. — Clark College commencement today presented a graduation class that had been reduced 60 per cent by the war. At the opening of the year, 50 students were enrolled, but only 20 finished the year. These 20 and five others, who left recently to enter the service, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The university conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on six and Master of Arts on 15. The commencement oration was by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale School of Religion.

NEARLY HALF BILLION
IN TAX PAYMENTS
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Nearly half a billion dollars in income and excess-profits tax payments reached the Treasury today from revenue collectors, and raised the total receipts from these sources this year to about \$1,500,000,000. It is estimated that \$1,275,000,000 is yet to come.

More than \$2,200,000,000 has been paid into the treasury on the \$4,170,000,000 total of the third Liberty Loan.

JUDGMENT RESERVED
IN ORR WILL CASE
OTTAWA, Ont. — In the Supreme Court of Canada, on appeal from the appellate division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, a case was argued and submitted yesterday, which involved the construction and validity of the will of Mary Helen Orr, a Christian Scientist. Besides certain charitable bequests which were upheld by the lower court and were not further contested, and a bequest which the lower court held to be too vague for execution, the will in question contained the following provisions: (7) "\$50,000 will be held as a fund toward helping to supply such institutions as may in the near future be demonstrated to show that God's people are willing to help others to see the light that is so real, near and universal for all who will receive. These institu-

tions may take the place of what at present are called hospitals, poor houses, gaols and penitentiaries or any place that is maintained for the uplifting of humanity." (9) "The whole of my estate must be used for God only."

The lower court held that both of these clauses of the will constitute valid bequests, and that they should be carried out in accordance with a plan to be formulated by the executor and approved by a judge, due regard being paid to the evident fact that the testatrix regarded Christian Science as the true religion.

R. J. McLaughlin, K. C. and Stimson argued the appeal for the contestant, a cousin of the testatrix. I. C. Hellmuth, K. C. of Toronto appeared for the executors. Deputy Attorney-General of Ontario Cartwright also appeared in support of the bequests. The court reserved judgment.

PAVING CONTRACT CHANGES ALLEGED

Boston Finance Commission Says
the Park Board Allowed a
Contractor to Substitute Gravel
for Crushed Stone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Changes made in a paving contract which was executed by the Park and Recreation Department of Boston are criticized today by the Boston Finance Commission in a report which it forwarded to Mayor Peters. The Finance Commission declares the Park Commission allowed the paving contractors, the Warren Brothers Company, to substitute gravel for crushed stone in the paving of Commonwealth Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and Charlesgate West, after the contract had been executed. This the Finance Commission says, was a violation of law and distinctly unfair to the other contractor who had bid for the work. The report says, in part:

"Apart from the fact that the change was unfair to the contractors who were in competition in the original bidding for the contract, the reduction in price was not sufficient. The saving to the contractor by the substitution of material actually used seems to have been greater than was represented in the reduction in price, and the city seems to have obtained a pavement inferior to that originally intended in the contract."

The contracts which are dealt with in the report are the paving of the roadway on Commonwealth Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and Charlesgate West, the paving of the Fenway between Hemenway Street and Commonwealth Avenue, and the proposed extension of the latter contract to cover the paving of Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West. These contracts were made under former Mayor Curley, except the proposed extension of the contract for paving Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West. Then the report says:

"In the contract for paving the Fenway between Hemenway Street and Commonwealth Avenue, the Park Commission allowed the specifications of one of the contractors to be changed without notifying the other bidders. It awarded the contract to the second lowest bidder who benefited by the change.

In the proposed extension of the second contract, for paving Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West, the work was done at the cost of \$3398.16. The Park Commission did not obtain permission from the Mayor for the extension of the contract, and no appropriation for the work in question was in existence. It was not until June 10, 1918, some time after the work in Charlesgate East and Charlesgate West was completed, that the City Council authorized the Park Commission to charge the expenses of this paving work to the appropriation for park roadway improvements.

The Park Commission's action in connection with the paving of these streets was clearly in violation of the city charter, which requires that bids for contracts over \$1000 shall be advertised in the City Record unless the Mayor gives permission to award a contract without advertising.

"The Finance Commission does not recommend that payment for the work be withheld, if such payment can be legally made under the conditions as reported by its consulting engineer. The commission does recommend, however, that some drastic action be taken to protect the interests of the city. If such action be not taken it will be impossible to have reputable contractors submit bids for the work of the Park and Recreation Department."

Messages Are Seized
Telegrams Sent Via Rail Taken in
Boston by Postal Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — When Reginald Thomas, a messenger of the Western Union Telegraph Company, stepped from the New York train at the South Station in this city today, he was taken in charge by officers of the Post Office Department and 405 light messages which he carried in a pouch and which had been filed with the Western Union in New York for transmission by wire to the Federal Building.

It was claimed by George A. Leonard, chief post office inspector in this city, that this method of sending messages was a violation of the postal law giving the Post Office Department exclusive use of post roads for transportation of messages. It was stated by Mr. Leonard that similar seizures were made at the same time in New York, Philadelphia and Washington.

When the pouch was opened in the office of the post office inspectors in the Federal Building, the local office

WESTERN UNION MEN PUT UNDER ARREST

Postal Inspectors Find Company's
Agents on Trains With Suit
Cases Filled With Messages
Filed to Be Sent by Wire

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Postal inspectors today arrested a number of traveling agents of the Western Union Telegraph Company on trains between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and seized suit cases they were carrying filled with messages filed for transmission by telegraph.

This practice, which is said to have been in operation by the telegraph company for some time, is considered a violation of postal laws, forbidding persons not connected with the postal service to conduct a traffic in communication over regular post-roads.

The facts discovered will be presented to grand juries, and officials of the telegraph company will be summoned to explain the practice. The penalty for violation of the postal laws is a fine of not more than \$500 or six months' imprisonment.

Postal authorities for several weeks have been investigating reports that the telegraph company was sending night letters and other messages by train rather than by wire, and delivering them the following day with all the marks of telegraphic transmission. The practice was reported to have extended to even some day messages, intended for immediate transmission.

Owing to the extreme rush of telegraph business in recent months, the company found it impossible to transmit all messages offered by wire, it is said, and resorted to the messenger system, using fast trains between eastern cities, so far as is disclosed by the postal authorities.

The number of agents taken today was not announced by the Post Office Department. It was intimated, however, that the men had been followed in their trips for some time, and their schedules of delivery had been carefully worked out.

Messages from Washington for New York were carried by a messenger leaving Washington on a midnight train. He was met at Baltimore by another agent, who turned over a brief case or suitcase full of messages, and this also was done in Philadelphia, so that a batch of telegrams from each city was delivered in New York the next morning. Messages also came from New York in the same way. Quantities of government telegrams are said to have been carried.

More than 1500 messages were seized today. The postal inspectors immediately notified the Western Union officers at the cities where the messages were taken, and the company was permitted to copy the telegrams and to deliver these to the addressees.

The messages are said to have been typed on receiving-blank forms at the originating offices, and bore fictitious marks designating the hour when the telegrams were supposed to have been received by an operator at the destination, and the operator's mark. They resembled in every detail messages which might have been transmitted by wire.

Information concerning the practice will be turned over to the Department of Justice to ascertain whether prosecutions also may be made under other statutes, such as that for obtaining money under false pretenses. This action, however, would have to be undertaken by state, rather than federal authorities.

WHAT IS YOUR DUTY
In the War Savings Stamp Drive?

In this great drive for 1,000,000 pledges undertaken by the women of Massachusetts this month EVERYBODY has a duty to perform.

Massachusetts' duty as a whole is to provide \$78,000,000 for the U. S. Government by the sale of War Savings Stamps (so far she has bought one-tenth of this).

The woman's duty is to get the pledges.

The rich man's duty is to buy a block of \$1000 (costing \$534 this month) and join the Limit Club.

The average-man's duty is to figure out how much he can save by war-time economy and invest that saving weekly or monthly in War Savings Stamps.

The children's duty is to save their quarters until they have enough to buy War Savings Stamps!

This is OUR War. War Savings Stamps Help Fight It.

They are for EVERYBODY — Man, Woman, Child —

Rich or Poor.

AGE LIMITS FOR BRITISH 20 TO 44

Embassy States That Between
These Years Men May Be
Recruited Under Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The age limits within which the British in the United States may be recruited for service under the new draft treaty, whose final passage is now pending before Congress, are 20 to 44 years, according to a statement made to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by the British Embassy here.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Preparation of statistics showing the number of men available for the nation's army if the draft should be extended to the various ages between 18 and 45 was begun today by the office of Provost Marshal-General E. H. Crowder. This information will be transmitted soon to the Senate Military Committee, which is considering a bill by Senator France, of Maryland, Republican, fixing the selective service limits at those ages.

Secretary Baker has announced that he no longer is opposed to the age-limit extension. The general idea of the bill was endorsed by General Crowder some time ago in stating that class 1 of those now registered, including the recently announced estimate of 250,000 reclassified men, would be exhausted by the end of this year.

Information might be expected soon, it was said today, on the number of men made available through putting into effect the "work-or-fight" policy. Specific rulings on the occupations classed as non-essential are expected this week.

Classification of Coal Miners
WASHINGTON, D. C. — There will be no reconsideration of the Provost Marshal-General's decision not to grant deferred draft classification to coal miners as a class. Members of Congress from mining districts were so informed today by General Crowder's office.

Hawaiian Draft Day Set for July 31
WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Wilson has set next July 31 as the date for the registration under the Selective Service Law of male residents of Hawaii who have reached their majority since July 31, 1917. Hawaiian authorities, will fix the places of registration, which will be open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

FALSE INFORMATION ALLEGED
BOSTON, Mass. — Dr. Perez Walsh, of 176 Summer Street, Lynn, was brought before United States Commissioner William A. Hayes on Wednesday, charged with giving false information as to his age in his draft questionnaire. A plea of not guilty was filed, and he was permitted to go on his personal recognizance, pending a hearing on June 26.

Men Who Wear
Custom Clothes
may wait many a day
before they match this
Extraordinary
Showing
direct from SCOTLAND
of 25 styles of superb
"Kilmarnock"
Suitings.
in Homespun and Bannockburn effects

In soft shades
of gray and tan
at \$50
Showing at this price a saving of at
least \$15 over small tailor charges

Beautiful fabrics imported
directly by us in case lots.
Medium weights. A rare
opportunity to buy the
best in woolsens at a mod-
erate price as military
needs will undoubtedly
make any succeeding
showing of this high class
of goods unlikely.

Custom Department—Second Floor

Leopold Morsetto

Washington Street, Corner Brattle, Adams Square
BOSTON
Open Saturday Evenings

SENATE TO VOTE ON SUFFRAGE BILL

Definite Agreement Reached to Bring Measure Up for Final Action in United States Congress by Next Thursday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A definite agreement was reached on Wednesday to bring the suffrage amendment up for consideration not later than Thursday of next week.

During the past few days informal conferences have been held by the supporters and the opponents of the amendment, and according to an understanding arrived at some time ago the anti-suffrage forces in the Senate were given notice of the intention of the committee in charge of the amendment. The Committee on Suffrage held a meeting on Wednesday, as a result of which the decision was reached.

The chairman of the committee, Senator Jones of New Mexico, is absent, but Senator Shafroth, acting chairman, is of the opinion that no good purpose can be served by putting off the vote much longer.

The policy of the supporters of the amendment has been one of waiting until assurances were doubly sure. There is no doubt that much has been gained by this waiting policy, which was adopted despite the wishes and the criticism of outside organizations which often showed more zeal than insight to the situation in the Senate. At least four or five votes were gained by this policy in the past two or three months, and where the balance is so nearly even every vote gained is of tremendous importance.

After a canvass of the situation and the prospects on Wednesday, the general opinion seems to be that the amendment will pass the Senate. At no time in the past three months was the number of votes lacking more than three or four. These three or four votes, although not pledged in favor of the amendment, were not pledged against it, and there is every reason to believe that the recent clear-cut utterance of the President in regard to the amendment will have great influence with senators who have been more or less undecided. No useful purpose can be served at this time by naming the senators in question. This sort of publicity has done much harm in the past. As soon as these names are printed the offices of senators in question are invaded and tactics are adopted which, to say the least, gain little for the supporters of the amendment.

The President is not expected to appeal to individuals, as he did when the measure was before the House, but the fact that his attitude is now clearly on record is believed to be an asset of great importance. That he considers the passage of the amendment a war measure, will count with members of a body where the slogan is "Win the war and win it quick!"

Republican supporters of the suffrage amendment can already point to the fact that more than two-thirds of the minority party are ready at any time to vote for the amendment. With the congressional elections looming in the distance, it is pointed out that the Democrats cannot afford to appear before the country as the party responsible for the defeat of the measure. This is a question to which politicians in that party will pay due regard.

There is great desire on the part of all senators to have the issue settled. Important army bills will require the attention of Congress, and the revenue bill soon to be framed must have right of way. Many senators will soon leave Washington and they feel it their duty, whatever their attitude, to go on record on a measure of such importance.

FRANCE HEARS OF CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Temps states that a number of Moscow newspapers say that following the participation of her war prisoners in the manifestation of the 1st of May, Germany has made several fresh demands, among them being the immediate repatriation of all her prisoners of war, including those who have become Russian subjects. She insists, moreover, on the reestablishment of order in Russia, as the present situation threatens the personal safety of her Ambassador. The conference of Bolshevik leaders on the subject of the German note showed a wide divergence of views. Some leaders held that resistance was impossible; Bolshevikism had played its part in history and must give way to something else. Others who believed in a revolution in the West urged the organization of a vigorous resistance, and, if necessary, the removal of the seat of the Bolshevik Government to Siberia. A third section of opinion among the Bolsheviks favors the adoption of a less uncompromising attitude and the formation of a committee for the defense of the revolution, composed of all the Socialist parties. The non-Bolshevik newspapers recognize that only a democratic coalition cabinet and the return of Russia into the or-

bit of the Allies can save Russia. The chief newspapers, however, take a very hopeless point of view and see little or no prospect, anywhere, of better things.

Such, the Temps correspondent declares, is the present state of Russian opinion. "It shows," he says, "that the idea of the defense of the revolution has lost its popularity among the masses, who prefer the order of Prussian bayonets to the revolutionary 'liberties.' Russian society would be ready to conclude a treaty with any power which would give them security and a breathing space. Any calculation based on a revival of Russian patriotism at present would be a dangerous illusion because, as things are now, patriotism could only revive under the pressure of a strong natural reaction against Prussian domination. "Russian public opinion shows no indignation at the dictatorial powers established by Germany in Ukraine. The Novik-Loutch, the organ of the Minority Social Democrats, admits that for six months past the words 'liberty,' 'revolution' and 'comrade' have become hateful to the great masses of the democracy. The impressions produced on Russian opinion by the German initiative at Kiev seem, according to the press, to be favorable. The Dyon states that the Bolsheviks have played their part well within the country as with regard to Germany, which, no longer needing them, is proceeding to form a new Russian power which will lay firm foundations for Russian Germanophilism.

"Indeed, since May 1, Germany has completely changed her attitude toward the Council of Commissioners, and leaving Mr. Tchicherin's series of notes quite unanswered Berlin has presented a fresh series of ultimatums directed against the present régime. Supporting these ultimatums by a continual pressure in the south of Russia, Germany has occupied Orcha, concentrated several divisions at Pskov and Viborg, decreed mobilization in Finland, invaded the Crimea, and finally required the capitulation of Fitno which defends the approaches to Petrograd.

Germany's demands go even further, since, as previously stated, she has demanded the reestablishment of order in Russia, the annulling of a series of decrees, the evacuation of the Murman coast by the Allies, the disarmament of the guard of the Council of Commissioners, and all this under the threat of occupying Petrograd and Moscow. The German General Kronenbach who has occupied Rostoff has declared that Germany will also occupy the Caucasus and the commandant of the German troops in Orcha has openly declared that Germany is again at war with Russia. After Orcha the German troops are going to Petrograd and Moscow. This changed attitude on the part of Germany has made a deep impression in Moscow but the Council of Commissioners has not yet come to any decision. It has held a number of special meetings at which Lenin went no further than saying that the German action left no doubt that the moment of respite had come to an end. The fresh German operations, involving no strategic object, were clearly aimed exclusively at the Bolshevik power. In spite of the workmen's meetings demanding a democratic coalition cabinet and in spite of the campaign in the newspapers declaring that the only hope of salvation lies in the union of the whole of Russian democracy with the Allies and recommending war with Germany and the repudiation of the treaty of Brest-Litovsk, the commissioners of the people have not as yet come to any definite decision.

"The news published in the papers is contradictory. According to certain versions, the council of the commissioners of the people consider it impossible to satisfy the last German demands aimed at the power of the Soviets. In that case there is only one issue possible, rupture with the Central Empires. Other versions state that the commissioners of the people being unable to withstand Germany will be inclined to accept all her demands as well as all the peace conditions imposed by Skoropodsky, provided they can save the present régime. A third version declares that the Bolsheviks would be ready to conclude an alliance with Germany, provided she left them in power." The Temps correspondent states that at the present time all is confusion and it is impossible to say what will happen.

Turning to the question of reconstruction, Dr. Addison emphasized the need for greater decentralization in parliamentary work, for friendly consideration by both municipalities and companies of proposals for the erection of large stations for the supply of electricity, and for improved transport facilities. Canals were very important in the Midlands in connection with the last question, and the more he examined the subject the more he was impressed by the fact that they had a long way to go before they had a decent canal service in the country. The British Empire in its command over raw materials had, once they were mobilized, a priceless asset in determining the conditions of peace. They would be criminally foolish, he said, if they did not mobilize their economic resources as fully as possible and so be able when the time came to make use of that weapon to secure the establishment of a firm peace. They had, he added, been working at the difficult aspects of the question for a long time, and were making excellent progress.

Dr. Addison then went on to urge leaders of industry to turn their thoughts to what work they were going to do after the war—how they could shorten the time of turning over from war to peace industry, and therefore the government proposed to give facilities to the different trades in connection with applications for raw materials, tools, the ear-marking of machinery, and things of that kind, so that they might be able to start peace work as soon as possible. A little thought

JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS IN SCOTLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Glasgow Bureau

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Minister of Labor, who has been on a visit to Glasgow, before returning to London, had a conference with Scottish employers' associations and trade unions in the building, baking, and carting industries, with the object of discussing the establishment of joint industrial councils in these industries in Scotland. Mr. Roberts explained the necessity of there being one body in each industry to which the government could turn for advice with the assurance that they were approaching the really authoritative body in the industry. The establishment of industrial councils, as recommended in the Whitley report, he pointed out, did not imply any centralization of control. The Whitley report expressly recommended the establishment of district councils as well as national councils, and in his opinion the district councils should be completely autonomous in matters that did not affect industry as a whole. He considered it essential that Scotland should take part in the joint industrial councils for the whole kingdom. He considered that if Scottish interests had not been sufficiently consulted by government departments and others, it might be attributable to the fact that there was no central body representing the industries as a whole.

MEXICANS AND THE LABOR SITUATION

Arrangements Are Completed for Those Entering United States to Engage in Farming to Be Given Special Privileges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Through German propaganda in Mexico, it is learned here, Mexicans were led to believe that they would be paid lower wages than other workmen if they entered the United States, and also that they would at once be subject to conscription. Consequently the number of Mexican labor available for railroad and farm work in the Southwest has been far below the normal this spring, when the demand for unskilled labor has been at the maximum.

Arrangements have now been made by the Department of Labor for Mexicans entering the United States to engage in farming, railroad maintenance and mining to be assured of exemption from the head tax, literacy test and contract labor provision imposed by a former ruling. Any attempt on the part of employers to exploit Mexican labor will be promptly dealt with, and the wages paid for similar labor in the localities to which they will be admitted will be paid to the Mexicans. No alien will be admitted until his employment has been arranged for, and any one who violates the conditions of his admittance will be immediately deported.

This addition of unskilled labor, with that of the Porto Ricans, which it is proposed, to bring to the United States as soon as transportation can be provided, will, it is hoped, go a considerable way toward relieving the present shortage.

It is further believed that the placing of the recruiting and distributing of labor in the hands of the United States employment service after Aug. 1 will provide for the satisfactory handling of this imported labor and be of advantage to the entire unskilled labor situation of the country.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that this is only a temporary admission of Mexican laborers, and that they are required to open a postal savings account at their point of employment. Employers are to withhold 25 cents a day from their wages, depositing that amount with the local savings bank. The accumulated savings with interest are to be paid to the Mexican when he leaves the country. If he stays long enough in the United States to acquire \$100, only \$1 a month will be withheld and deposited to his credit.

DR. ADDISON ON RECONSTRUCTION

Consideration of the Assistance Which Responsible Labor Organizations Might Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Birmingham Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, England.—The subject of reconstruction after the war was dealt with by Dr. Addison, Minister of Reconstruction, in a speech delivered at a meeting in the Birmingham Town Hall, held under the chairmanship of Alderman A. D. Brooks, Lord Mayor of Birmingham.

Whether Mr. Lloyd George was Prime Minister or not, said Dr. Addison, it was very important that the civil authority should not be dethroned by military intrigues or military cabals. He did not care what might be the rights or wrongs of some recent controversies, but asked how the government of a free country could be carried on if men were to write to the newspapers in denunciation of their chiefs. That kind of thing struck at the root of civil government, and should be called attention to on every proper occasion. It was a difficult and unpleasant thing for a Minister to make a change in officers if he thought it necessary, but there seemed to be a fashion growing up of casting upon the Minister a responsibility which was not fair. If a man were to discharge the heavy duties of his office with a sole regard to public interests he must be entitled to move men as he thought necessary in the interest of the service.

Turning to the question of reconstruction, Dr. Addison emphasized the need for greater decentralization in parliamentary work, for friendly consideration by both municipalities and companies of proposals for the erection of large stations for the supply of electricity, and for improved transport facilities. Canals were very important in the Midlands in connection with the last question, and the more he examined the subject the more he was impressed by the fact that they had a long way to go before they had a decent canal service in the country. The British Empire in its command over raw materials had, once they were mobilized, a priceless asset in determining the conditions of peace. They would be criminally foolish, he said, if they did not mobilize their economic resources as fully as possible and so be able when the time came to make use of that weapon to secure the establishment of a firm peace. They had, he added, been working at the difficult aspects of the question for a long time, and were making excellent progress.

Dr. Addison then went on to urge leaders of industry to turn their thoughts to what work they were going to do after the war—how they could shorten the time of turning over from war to peace industry, and therefore the government proposed to give facilities to the different trades in connection with applications for raw materials, tools, the ear-marking of machinery, and things of that kind, so that they might be able to start peace work as soon as possible. A little thought

and preparation beforehand might shorten the interval by months. It was here that the importance of trade organization lay. If there had been mistakes in the government control of industry the fault was not entirely that of the government. They had not, except in a few odd trades, any responsible body of men to whom the government could turn for counsel and assistance—men appointed by a trade to represent it, and authorized to speak on its behalf. Instead, they were confronted with a medley of associations. They were anxious to work out a system by which they could place on the shoulders of industry the responsibility it ought to bear. Industry knew its problems, its difficulties, its needs far better than Ministers. The first necessity for the development of British industry was that the various trades should get men appointed to think out these problems and act on their behalf.

The chairman said that the waste of wealth and material caused by war could be made good only by increased power of production. That was the first and chief problem they would have to deal with for the sake of their national salvation and prosperity. Bound up with that question would come the return of millions of men who had been fighting for the country, and who must be provided with the means of earning a livelihood for themselves and be given an adequate remuneration for their labor. In addition there would be the resettlement of civil workers. There would naturally be a readjustment in the great trades and industries of the country, and men would have to be transferred from one kind of employment to another. This would mean a certain amount of dislocation, and would call for the exercise of judgment, common sense, and patience on the part of all concerned. The question of women's labor would also require serious and careful treatment.

SOCIAL SERVICE WORK IN BOSTON INSPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—Visits to various institutions conducted by the city were made this morning by the students from women's colleges attending the conference on social service of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. This afternoon they attended the tri-state conference at the New England Home for Little Wanderers, where they listened to a talk on "Intelligence and Conduct," by Dr. Lawrence G. Lowry. The young women represent senior and junior classes of Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Radcliffe and Jackson colleges, the Women's College of Brown University and the University of Illinois. They are guests of the appointment bureau of the Union, which arranged the conference for the purpose of giving these college girls an opportunity to observe in a comprehensive and practical way the work of social service agencies in Boston.

Tomorrow consideration will be given to the work of public and private family treatment and relief agencies. The conference began with a supper at the Union on Wednesday evening.

WOMEN WORKERS MEET AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Young women from all sections of the country gathered here today for the tenth biennial convention of the National League of Women Workers. Officers of the organization expected that more than 500 delegates, representing 125 clubs, will attend. The only events on the program today are a supper and a conference of league leaders to be held this evening to discuss the work in Connecticut where many young women are finding employment in munitions plants and other war industries. Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer of New York is the president of the league.

FISH RECEIPTS LARGE; HIGH PRICES PREVAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—High prices for fish on the Boston market prevail in spite of the large receipts and the comparative ease with which trips are obtained. Vessel loads of mackerel continue to arrive, yet the wholesale price as given by the Boston Fish Bureau is 11 and 12 cents a pound. Tinkers are quoted at 6 cents. Receipts of fresh groundfish yesterday totaled 455,000 pounds but the wholesale price of haddock was so high that retailers were charging 15 cents and upward a pound.

LOYAL STAND TAKEN BY HIBERNIAN ORDER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A demand that the government "stamp out the propaganda of treason and sedition which is being openly conducted under the guise of Irish patriotism," was made in resolutions adopted here last night by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, division 9. The resolutions, which, it was said, would have "the support of 95 per cent of our race," were telegraphed to President Wilson.

SHIPPING AFTER WAR

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Board of Trade Committee, in its report on the position of shipping and shipbuilding in the reconstruction period, unanimously recommends the early removal of government control. The peace treaty, it declares, should enforce the surrender of enemy shipping, heavily punish the enemy's crimes at sea and provide the auctioning of surrendered vessels, the proceeds to be treated as part of the common war indemnity. The committee considers post-war restrictions on building for Germans useless, unless all the Allies, including the United States, are prepared to coerce neutrals to that end.

LITTLE WAR-FARM CAMPAIGN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A little-farm campaign over the United States was urged by Governor Lowden of Illinois, in an address to the National Realty Convention on Wednesday. "This war involves title to every city lot, field and farm in America," said he. "Our farms will have no value unless we win the war. If there is a possible chance of a war breakdown it is in food production." His address followed talks on "Industrial Development of Cities," by J. C. Martien of Baltimore, and a conference on "The Little-Farm Movement" that has been a feature of the convention.

Governor Lowden said every available bit of land between the oceans should be put into cultivation and kept there till after the war ends. He

SAVING THE BERRY CROP OF OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Ore.—Women volunteers are being organized and directed on a semi-military basis to save the berry crop of Oregon this month and next. More than 100 have already enrolled themselves at the offices of J. W. Brewer, government farm help specialist here, and others are being recruited daily. Mr. Brewer hopes to furnish 1000 young women berry pickers to the various districts where they are to be needed, he said.

Under the plan berry growers will send to Mr. Brewer's offices requisitions for such help as they need, and in answer to each call a sufficient squad of women will be sent in charge of a competent leader.

WOMEN IN LUMBER MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

ABERDEEN, Wash.—Employment of women workers in the mills is being tried here. In each of two mills half a dozen are employed loading lighter grades of lumber into cars and doing some other light work. No attempt has been made to employ them in general mill work.

New July Numbers of Columbia Records

Metropolitan Opera Orchestra Makes Records Exclusively for Columbia

The enlistment of this historic organization under the Columbia standard is the best proof of how high that standard is held. And this first glorious record of *Faust's* famous *Ballet Music* is only a promise of what is to come. A6041—\$1.50

Amparito Farrar Joins The Columbia Constellation

This brilliant young American soprano makes a particularly happy debut with a record including "Sweet and Low." A rarely beautiful song, enriched by a voice of radiant loveliness. A2535—\$1.00

New York Philharmonic Plays Victor Herbert's "American Fantasie"


American war songs in a thrilling medley that fairly flames with patriotism. A record that explains why this great symphony orchestra won such thunderous applause in its tantamount concerts. 39 other Splendid Selections in July List

Send some records to your soldier. There's a Grafonola in his Y. M. C. A. hut.

New Columbia Records on sale the 10th and 20th of every month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, NEW YORK

Columbia Grafonola Price \$11.00 With electric motor \$15.00



There Is Every Advantage In Buying Your Records From
New England's Largest Exclusive Talking Machine Store
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Open Saturday Evenings

YOU will find here more than a store. You will find a complete, courteous musical service, a complete line of COLUMBIA GRAFONOLAS and all the latest COLUMBIA RECORDS. You will be invited to play any record or any Grafonola. Come. The door opens with a welcome.

The Grafonola Company of New England
174 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Telephone Beach 1893



MALDEN CHEST CIRCULAR ISSUED

New Appeal for Funds Calls
Upon the People for Contributions
on Ground That United
States Government Asks It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—A printed flyer requesting more money for the war chest is being circulated in Malden and is worded in such a way as to make it appear to many that the United States Government has put its official stamp on the war-chest plan, thereby making the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army and other relief work all government supervised business.

The circular has been distributed among the pupils of all the public schools and bears the names of the heads of the various Red Cross committees here. The circular explains that the money is to be raised by the war chest.

Hearing the caption: "Why must Malden raise \$250,000 for war relief?" the circular asserts: "First: The government of our country asks it. Second: Our patriotism demands it."

Dr. Walter W. Kingsbury, chairman of the educational department of the Red Cross, whose name heads the list of those on the circular, when asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor just what specific call had been made direct from the government, said that the first call had been for surgical dressings, together with knitted goods and sewed goods. He said that of the \$250,000 which the government asks for \$140,000 would be for Red Cross work. The "demand" of the "government" for the remaining \$110,000 of the \$250,000, he explained, would be a situation that would have to be met by the people later, if they do not contribute now.

He said, however, when asked if the government was calling for \$250,000 from Malden, that this was "not exactly" the case.

D. E. Murray, campaign manager of the war chest, said today he had not seen the circular referred to. He stated that he believed the notices to be expressive of the personal opinion of Mr. Kingsbury and they were not, as might be supposed, a preparatory step toward soliciting under a veil of government authority similar to that attempted by solicitors of other war efforts in different parts of the country. Such a procedure of misrepresentation, coercion, or blacklisting of non-subscribers, Mr. Murray says, he will not tolerate as long as he is the campaign manager of the Malden war chest.

The circular states: "The amount assigned to Malden is not fixed by any local authority. The call comes direct from our government. It is a national call to meet a national emergency. It is a great national assessment of the equivalent of \$5 each, from every citizen in Malden. We cannot evade our responsibility. Malden has decided to raise it by the war chest."

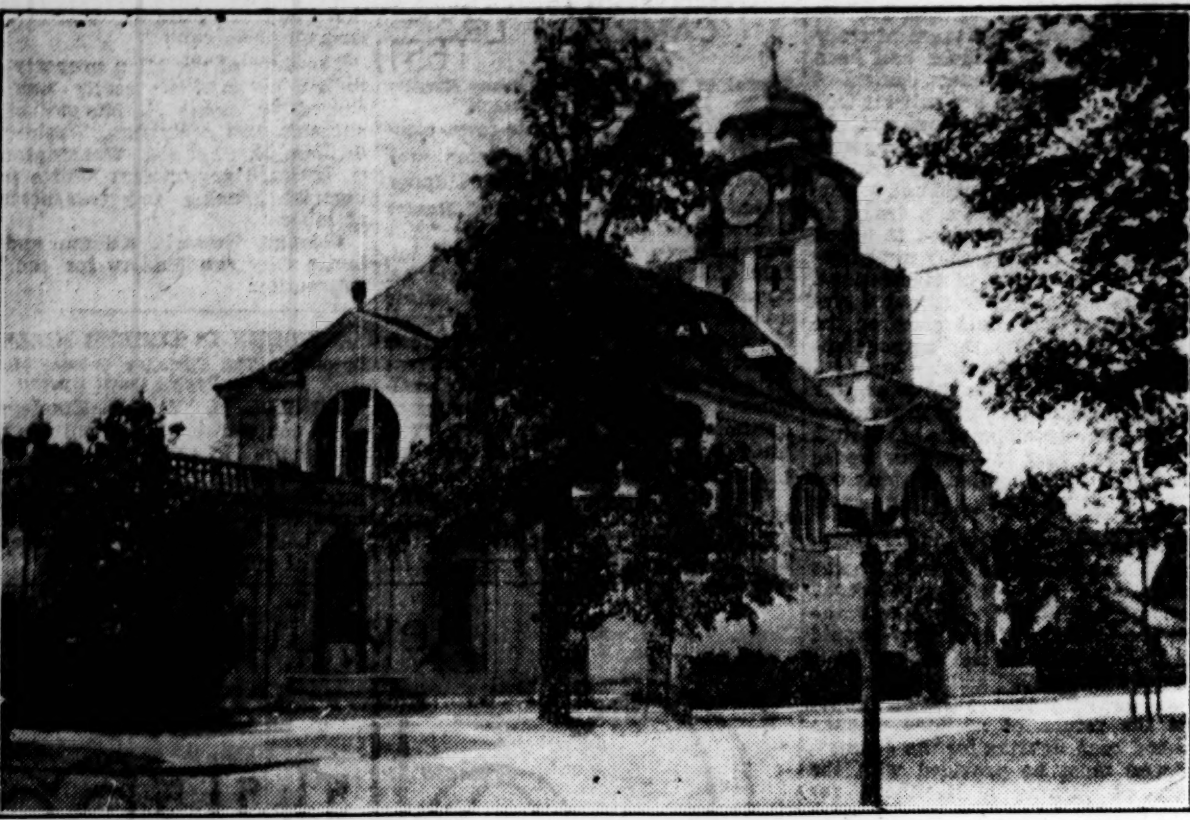
Then is given a detailed account of how the money is to be used, and there is enumerated among the various totals the sum of \$60,000 for "Y. M. C. A. K. of C. Jewish Relief, and other war efforts." Also an item of \$16,000 "for the disbursing committee for any emergency."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Only 108 diplomas out of a class numbering 400 when the United States entered the war were awarded for the Yale academic department at Wednesday's commencement exercises. Both in this and in the Sheffield Scientific School the classes are reported to be the smallest since the Civil War. The names of absent members of the graduating classes were printed in a separate list on the program. They will be awarded their degrees, if the minimum time has been completed, either by returning for a full term's work or by submitting a service record as a commissioned officer or as having made an unusually meritorious service record.

Gifts amounting to \$1,279,764 have come to the university in the past year, according to a statement made by President Arthur T. Hadley at the alumni luncheon following the exercises. These include the following not previously announced: \$100,000 to form the Earl Williams memorial fund for the benefit of the University Press from Mrs. James Harvey Williams; Earl Williams' 10 having been a member of the three hundred and first field artillery; \$400,000 from William L. Harkness '81, as a building fund; \$10,000 from Robert W. Kelley '74, and \$1000 for the Yale Record building fund from the 1918 Record board. It was announced that the income from the gifts would for the present be used for war relief.

CURTISS AEROPLANE EMPLOYEES STRIKE

BUFFALO, N. Y.—A strike was called at the main plant of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Corporation today. Two hundred men, according to union leaders, laid down their tools. They ask an eight-hour day and wages equal to those paid in the navy yards for similar work. They also demand the reinstatement of men discharged last month. Their wages range from 40 to 70 cents an hour. The navy yard grades up to \$1 cents an hour for special work.



Germanic Museum at Harvard University

LAND TAKING FOR HOMES INDORSED

Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Advances Measure
Giving More Authority to Cities and Towns

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today advanced to a third reading a proposed article of amendment to the state constitution, empowering the Legislature to authorize cities and towns to take and improve land and to lease or rent it for the purpose of providing homes for citizens, relieving congestion of population. Amendments to strike out the leasing clause were defeated.

The Massachusetts pension system was severely criticized during consideration of a proposed constitutional amendment to limit pensions paid public employees to \$1000.

Mr. Underhill of Somerville moved to reduce the maximum pension to \$600, assailing the present lack of system, by means of which, he declared, the Legislature has granted pensions of \$1,500,000 annually. "Just because the applicant is a good fellow," he said the people of Massachusetts are now paying annual pensions totaling more than \$12,000,000, to city, county and state employees.

Mr. George of Haverhill, author of the original resolution, favorably responded to a substitute, the effect of which would be to check the rapidly growing pension list until a majority of the voters, at a regular state election, established a system of civil pensions. Mr. George mentioned 30 or 40 instances in which officials who have been pensioned by Boston are serving in other capacities, earning material salaries and contending that there was little need of these persons being retired on a pension. He said this system with its gross abuses ought not to be continued without the approval of the people.

E. U. Curtis of Boston, of the Committee on Bill of Rights, said they all agreed that the pension system has gone too far. Mr. Lowell of Newton said that the fundamental should be that no pension be granted except on the contributory plan. He praised the state retirement system, with contributions by employees duplicated by the State.

Without debate the convention rejected proposed amendments to require more publicity relative to food in cold storage warehouses; to apportion "good will" earnings of industrialists among the capitalists, the workers and the customers; to classify agricultural lands for taxation, to abolish the veto power of the Governor; for recall of state and county officers.

Mr. Quincy of Boston offered the following order, which was laid over: "That the committee on form and phraseology be requested to report any proposed amendments to the constitution referred to it in such form as will not be inconsistent with the provisions of the article of amendment relative to the popular initiative and referendum as finally passed by the convention for submission to the people, in respect to the classes of measures which are included with and the classes of measures which are excluded from the operation of the said amendment."

PRISONERS' EXCHANGE NOT YET AGREED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Failure so far of efforts to reach an agreement with Germany to exchange of prisoners was announced today by the State Department. Inability of United States representatives to get in touch with responsible German officials in Switzerland is responsible for the delay, it is stated.

For some time negotiations have been in progress for the investigation of the condition of United States prisoners in Germany. The State Department seeks to broaden this proposal into a program for exchanging prisoners.

LINKING OF PLANTS PROPOSED
BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for linking up the electric power companies of New England were laid before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Com-

GERMANIC MUSEUM AT HARVARD IS IDLE

Disposition of Building Presented to University by Leading German Citizens and Others Problem for Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—There has been some conjecture recently concerning the new Germanic Museum of Harvard University, which never has been opened to the public, and work on the completion of the interior of which practically has ceased.

If there were any question as to the final disposition of the building, at least one opinion expressed at the university is that the donations have been accepted by the president and fellows of the Harvard corporation in trust, and cannot be used for any other purpose than the one intended by the donors. In the light of recent developments some speculation has been aroused as to just how far this is binding.

Since the blockading of the German ports the transportation of the statuary and other works of German art was made impossible for the period of the war, but since the war has uncovered the true meaning of German Kultur, and the world has begun to understand more clearly the designs of the German rulers of forcing their culture upon the world, it remains a question whether these collections as in the case of other museums would ever be accepted in this country, even should they be sent.

The Germanic Museum was temporarily housed in the Rogers Building erected in 1858. The museum was intended to illustrate by means of plaster casts and other forms of reproduction the outward aspects of German industry, art and civilization from the beginning of the Eighteenth Century.

The new building was designed by Langford Warren in collaboration with Herr German Bestelmeyer of Dresden, was endowed by Adolphus Busch and others, and was to have been filled with collections given by the German Emperor, the King of Saxony, the Prince Regent of Bavaria and leading artists, scholars and men of affairs in the German Empire, as far as can be learned, already a considerable collection of statuary has been received, including the pieces originally exhibited in the Rogers Building, but nothing recently has been sent to the museum by the German Emperor except his portrait.

It is the contention of the university authorities that the building stands only as a museum showing German development just as any of the other museums on the campus are there to display the arts and industries of ancient and modern civilizations and to illustrate the various stages of progress. But at present the costly structure is locked and standing idle, and when visited no response was made to the repeated knockings at the barred doors. Prof. Kuno Francke, the curator, has gone to New York, and the museum stands within the grounds of one of the foremost universities of the United States of America, a silent monument to the dream of establishing German culture in every corner of the world.

SUBMARINE REPORTED OFF SOUTH CAROLINA

A GULF PORT—A coastwise passenger steamship which arrived here yesterday, reported that she encountered a submarine which was believed to be German, last Saturday, off the coast of South Carolina. The steamship had superior speed, and sent out wireless calls for help.

Officers sighted the submarine as it came to the surface less than a mile away. The submarine started toward the ship, at the same time diving. The steamship immediately began a zig-zag course, and when the submarine came to the surface again it was nearer, but as the steamship forged ahead and began working her wireless, the submarine dropped astern and was not seen again.

LOANS TO AMERICAN BANKS ARE DENIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Loans to United States banks had been denied by bankers in Spain, Holland and Switzerland lest demands for similar loans should be made from Germans, Albert Breton, manager of the foreign department of the Guaranty Trust Company, New York, said today at the Senate Banking Committee hearing on the bill to establish a Federal Reserve Foreign Exchange Bank. He opposed the bill as unnecessary.

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COMMENCEMENT DAY AT HARVARD

Among Those Receiving Honorary Degrees Are Earl Reading and John Masefield, Who Were Honored by Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—In a war-time atmosphere, with men in uniform in the graduating class, and with the war or some phase of it the subject of the addresses, Harvard University held its commencement exercises today and awarded its degrees. Men of note were present to receive honorary degrees, the list including the Rt. Hon. Rufus Daniel, Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England and the British Ambassador. The recipients of honorary degrees were:

MASTER OF ARTS
John Masefield—A naturalist from childhood, with an early zeal unchanged through life, by whose own wide collection of birds and mammals our museum is now enriched.

Hennen Jennings—Eminent consulting engineer, whose advice in matters of great importance is sought from San Francisco to London, from London to Johannesburg.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS
John Masefield—Poet and dramatist, who tells with simple, native force stories of sea and land, of sin and death, of peace and war.

DOCTOR OF LAWS
Edwin Francis Gay—Student of economics, who searches its principles in the past, is applying them in the present, and trains men to use them in the future; in each of these arts a master mind.

DOCTOR OF LETTERS
Barrett Wendell—Devoted as a teacher, ever steadfast as a friend; a writer on many themes; a seer who beheld the soul of France before it shone forth brighter than ever through the darkness of this war.

DOCTOR OF LAWS
Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl of Reading—Chief Justice of England, Ambassador of the United States, striving to promote among the Allies a harmony of action that can and shall win the war.

Earl Reading and Mr. Masefield were similarly honored by Yale University on Wednesday.

In accordance with custom, the officers, members of faculties, guests, alumni and candidates for degrees assembled in the Yard at 10 o'clock, and marched to Sanders Theater, where the exercises were held. This procession is one of the interesting events of every commencement, because of the fame of the scholars to be seen in it. Besides the familiar black cap and gown of the seniors, there were the gowns of the higher degrees, brilliant with white, red, purple and other colors; the naval and military uniforms of some of the graduating class; the uniforms of the Governor's staff, and the uniform of the French Army, worn by Lieut. André Morize of the faculty.

In front was a band, followed by the speakers and candidates for degrees; then came the president and fellows of the board of overseers, the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Lieutenant Governor, the Governor's military staff, the deans of the faculties and professors in the university, followed by assistant professors, officials, ministers, United States Senators and representatives, officers of the army and navy, sheriffs, judges, alumni of not less than 25 years standing, and certain others.

Before the theater, the seniors formed in two lines, between which the procession of dignitaries passed into the hall. The exercises were opened as ancient custom provides, by the sheriff of Middlesex County tapping three times on the platform with his saber. There was a prayer by Professor Moore, after which the Latin oration was delivered by Harry J. Leon of Worcester, of the class of 1918. James W. Angell of Chicago, also of the graduating class, then made his address.

He chose for his subject "The Growth of American Democracy." As said that perhaps the most striking feature of the present war has been the development in almost every country of a fresh and powerful national sentiment. The United States, although it has been in the war but a short time, already is experiencing the growth of a new concept of patriotism, and the building of a new structure of unity. Especially has the draft aided in the unification of the nation, he said; barriers of class, wealth and education are being swept away. Further, a great moral force has developed among the people themselves, he continued—the quality of self-sacrifice and loyalty. Forgotten are jealousies of North and South, East and West; the millionaire and day laborer are become brothers in arms.

After music the ceremony of conferring the degrees was begun. The student degrees were awarded first. For the first time Harvard provided certificates for the men who would have been candidates for degrees, but have been unable to complete their work because of their enlistment in the service of the United States or the Allies. Then came the awarding of the honorary degrees.

The applause was especially vigorous when the Earl of Reading stood up, on the calling of his name. Mr. Masefield and Professor Wendell also were heartily greeted by the audience.

After the exercises, there was an alumni spread in the Yard, and in the afternoon exercises of the Alumni Association in the Sever Quadrangle. An incident of the day was the presentation to the university of a contribution of \$100,000 by the class of 1893, it being the custom that the 25-year class, at each commencement, shall make a gift to the institution.

Harvard Gifts Announced

President Lowell Also Tells of Men in War Service
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—President Lowell, addressing the alumni of

Harvard at their exercises this afternoon, gave the record of the services of Harvard men in the war, announced the individual gifts to the university, of more than \$200,000, during the past year, and discussed phases of the problem presented to the colleges of the country by the war.

Harvard has contributed 7514 men to war service, including auxiliary activities, according to the list read by President Lowell. This, he said, was incomplete, especially in the case of auxiliary services. It includes: United States Army, 4189; British Army, 71; Canadian Army, 36; French Army, 26; Russian Army, 2; Belgian Army, 1; United States Navy, 945; and auxiliary service, comprising home or state guards, volunteer ambulance service, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. at home or abroad, and civilian war and relief service, 2146.

President Lowell spoke of the reduction of revenue due to the war, and the falling off in gifts from the same cause. The total gifts received during the year, he said, were \$1,035,613.37.

He again referred to the criticism leveled at the university for what was understood, by some, to be an intention to include, in a memorial to the Harvard men who have fallen in the war, such as fought on the German side. He said that such a thing was not even contemplated; that it would be possible, if the United States were neutral, but now that it is in the war, such a memorial could be only for men who fought for the cause for which it is fitting.

After speaking of what the university has done in giving the use of its grounds and buildings, and of what some of its professors have done, in war work, he said that some colleges propose to do more than this, by turning themselves for a time into military academies, and changing their curricula for the training of soldiers rather than the education of citizens. Harvard, he indicated, inclines to the opinion that it should continue its purpose of providing a thorough general education designed to develop resourcefulness and a capacity to meet the manifold problems that arise. The world will not end with the war, he said, and touched on the great problems of industrial, social and political life that will come up. "We must not grind up the seed corn of the future," he said. Accordingly Harvard believes that it ought to give all the military training that is fitting, but that, subject to this, college education should be continued. The men who fight in the war, he said, will hereafter go the way of the world, and political country in its industrial and political activities, and it is for the university, as far as it can, to help equip them for the task.

Governor McCall took occasion, in his remarks, to speak highly of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, a son of Harvard, referring to his introduction of the Plattsburg system of training officers as by far the most important step in preparation before the war. "If General Wood should be sent to Italy we may be sure that it would hearten that invincible people," he said. He also mentioned the war, and the devotion of the country's manhood to its cause.

"If we try to save the soul of other nations we shall more surely find our own," he said. "If we seek to make them more democratic we shall become more democratic ourselves."

Dr. George A. Gordon, president of the Alumni Association, also addressed the gathering, his subject being, "Harvard and the War for Humanity." He said that for the third time in her history, Harvard men return to greet her, dominated by the idea of a great war. The first was the war of independence, the second the war for the preservation of the Union. He talked of the part of Harvard men in all three of the wars. "We call them university happy that produced these men," he said. Of the present war he said: "The ultimate question of religion is this: Is the Eternal in sympathy with the highest human interests and endeavors? Our youth are doing their part to answer affirmatively that momentous question."

Degrees With Distinction

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Degrees of A. B. and S. B. with distinction, were conferred at Harvard today, as follows:

Chemistry—Cum Laude, Joseph B. Abrams, Joseph M. Aronson, William E. Shaeffer. Magna cum Laude—Walter G. O. Christiansen, Samuel Waldstein. Summa cum Laude, Hallowell Davis.

The Classics—Cum Laude, Erving Pruyn. Summa cum Laude, Harry J. Leon.

Classics and Economics—Magna cum Laude, James W. Angell.

Economics—Cum Laude, Louis S. Bing Jr., Horace M. Cheney, Jesse M. Rosenberg, Howard B. Sprague, George M. Starbird. Magna cum Laude, William P. Palmer.

Engineering Sciences—Summa cum Laude, Allen L. Whitman.

English—Cum Laude, Saul Yessner. Magna cum Laude, Lowell Brentano, Harold T. Davis, Ralph E. Harbold, George L. Howe. Summa cum Laude—Martin L. Hope.

French and other Romance Languages and Literatures—Cum Laude, Richard M. Baker, Clarence W. Effroyson, Joseph Goldman, Edwin Greene, John J. Sexton. Magna cum Laude, Wayne N. Clugston, Louis B. Keane. Summa cum Laude, Arthur C. Gilligan.

Germanic Languages and Literatures—Cum Laude, David A. Tirrell. Magna cum Laude, William C. Himmer, George E. Portlock.

Government—Cum Laude, William E. Fuller, Edward P. Furber, Myer Israel, Bernard J. Mattuck, William C. Plunkett, Henry Wise. Magna cum Laude, Leslie M. Srope.

History—Cum Laude, Frederick Butler, Ralph T. Catterall, Samuel T. Gordy. Magna cum Laude, Henry V. Fox, Francis Parkinson.

History and Literature, especially of the modern period—Cum Laude, Herman Kaplan. Especially of the Slavic countries, Morris J. Rakowski.

Lowell, highest honors. In English, Lowell Brentano, honors; Harold T. Davis, honors; Ralph E. Harbold, honors; Martin L. Howe, highest honors. In French and other Romance Languages and Literatures—Wayne N. Clugston, honors; Louis B. Keane, honors; Arthur C. Gilligan, highest honors. In Germanic Languages and Literatures—William C. Himmer, honors; George E. Portlock, honors. In Mathematics—John P. Ballantine, honors.

BREAD RATION IN VIENNA HALVED

Capital Now on Reduced Allowance Long in Force in Provinces—Little Ukraine Grain

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from The European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The Austrian Government decided on Monday to reduce the Vienna bread ration by half, and henceforth the weekly ration will be 430 grammes per head. The flour ration, the last reduction of which produced the January strike, will remain unaltered meantime, and the authorities have promised to try to give compensations by larger distribution of fat and meat.

The new arrangement was adopted in the provinces some time ago but avoided in the capital for political reasons and because a large section of the population was engaged in war industries.

Herr Paul, the new food minister, has informed the Berliner Tageblatt's representative that the present measure is necessitated by force of circumstances, the reserve supplies from the Austrian 1917 harvest being now exhausted, together with the Rumanian supplies, while the unsatisfactory results of the grain exports from Ukraine led to a change in the original arrangements; and in Hungary requisitions have not had the full result expected, so that importation thence has been interrupted for the moment. Regarding the Ukraine supplies, the Tageblatt's representative learns that whereas Austria was to have received the greater part of the first consignments, unsatisfactory progress of traffic was followed by a German request for the collection of Ukrainian grain to be placed substantially in German hands, on condition that a definite quantity should be supplied to Austria until the next harvest; an account which is confirmed by a Berlin dispatch to the Koelnische Zeitung, which, however, exonerates Germany in this matter.

Meanwhile the Vienna City Council has protested energetically against the reduction of the bread ration, and the Vienna Labor Council also passed several resolutions at a prolonged sitting, including one declaring that substantial and lasting improvement in food conditions will be impossible while the war lasts and calling for a speedy general peace, despite undoubtedly great difficulties in the way.

GRADUATES IN OREGON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Pacific Coast Bureau
EUGENE, Ore.—Eighty-three women and 33 men received degrees here today at the forty-second annual commencement of the University of Oregon. The graduating class included a smaller proportion of men and a larger proportion of married persons than any previous one, due to wartime conditions. Thirteen graduates were married persons, 26 members of the class had enrolled in army or navy service prior to commencement.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Thomas Weston Jr. of West Newton today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination to the State Senate from the first Middlesex district. He is a candidate to succeed Senator James E. MacPherson of Framingham, who is not expected to seek reelection. Mr. Weston has served four years in the Massachusetts House and for six years was a member of the Newton Board of Aldermen.

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GOVERNOR MAKES
MANY NOMINATIONS

J. Waldo Pond, a Dorchester Contractor, Who Supported Former Mayor Curley, Named for Boston Finance Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—J. Waldo Pond, a Dorchester contractor, has been appointed by Governor McCall to be a member of the Boston Finance Commission. This nomination was one of 83 the Governor sent to the Executive Council late on Wednesday for confirmation.

Mr. Pond was elected as a McCall delegate to the Republican national convention in 1916, and in the recent mayoral campaign in Boston worked in behalf of former Mayor Curley.

Willard Howland of Chelsea was nominated to the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, and Jesse H. Baxter to the State Waterways Commission. Both nominations were immediately confirmed by the Council.

Fourteen nominations were made for associate members of the State Department of Agriculture, a reorganization of the Board of Agriculture, one member from each county, as follows:

John Bursley, one year, Barnstable for Barnstable County; Fred G. Crane, three years, Dalton, for Berkshire County; Charles T. King, one year, Taunton, for Bristol County; James F. Adams, one year, West Tisbury, for Dukes County; Stuart L. Little, three years, Newbury, for Essex County; George E. Taylor Jr., two years, Shelburne, for Franklin County; Leslie R. Smith, two years, Hadley, for Hampshire County; Fred F. Walker, two years, Burlington, for Middlesex County; Charles E. Burgess, one year, Nantucket, for Nantucket County; Evan E. Richardson, two years, Millis, for Norfolk County; Joseph J. Shepard, one year, Pembroke, for Plymouth County; Willis Munro, two years, Boston, for Suffolk County; Herbert H. Shepard, three years, Warren, for Worcester County; Edward E. Chapman, two years, Ludlow, for Hampden County.

Charles B. Hayes of Boston was named director of the reorganized Commission for the Blind, and John P. Reynolds of Boston and John D. W. Bodfish of Hyannis associate members, for four and one-year terms respectively.

Trustees of the New Bedford Textile School nominated are: William E. Hatch, Nathaniel B. Kerr, Charles M. Holmes, James O. Thompson Jr., and Lewis M. Bentley, for three years each; Frederic Taber, John L. Burton, Joseph H. Hanford, Thomas P. Glenon, and John Sullivan, for two years each; David L. Parker, George Walker, William O. Devoll, William A. Congdon, and Charles O. Dexter, for one year each. All are from New Bedford.

Trustees of the Bradford-Durfee Textile School are: Leonine Lincoln, Edward S. Adams, William Hopewell, John S. Bratton, Frank L. Carpenter, all of Fall River, for three years each; Arthur S. Phillips, James Tansey, Benjamin B. Read, Robert Place, Charles B. Chase, all of Fall River, for two years each; Peter H. Carr of Taunton, James A. Chadwick, Thomas Bassett, John B. Goss, Edmund Cote, all of Fall River, for one year each.

Trustees of the Lowell Textile School nominated are: Alexander G. Cunnock and Arthur G. Pollard of Winchester, George E. Kunhardt of Lawrence, Royal P. White of Lowell and Robert Waterhouse of Chelmsford for three years each; George H. Hayward of Winchester, Frederick A. Flather of Lowell, William M. Wood and Henry A. Bodwell of Andover, and Edward M. Abbot of Graniteville, for two years each; Hugh J. Molloy of Winchester, William R. Moorehouse of Boston, William A. Mitchell, T. Ellis Ramsdell and Reginald A. Wentworth of Lowell, one year each.

Numerous reappointments were made, among them George Wiglesworth of Milton, trustee general insurance and guaranty fund; Richard J. McCormick of Haverhill, member Board of Parole; Nathaniel R. Perkins of Boston, member Board of Registration in Medicine; Matthew Luce of Cohasset, and Mary J. Bleakie of Brookline, trustees Massachusetts training schools; Francis T. Bowles of Barnstable, commissioner Massachusetts nautical school; George F. Harwood of Lynn, member board to disburse firemen's relief fund.

Quebec Welcomes Alpine Chasseurs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
QUEBEC, Que.—For the first time since the outbreak of the war, this city presented a gala appearance to do honor to the visiting detachment of Alpine Chasseurs, better known as the "Blue Devils," who are also the first soldiers of old France to set foot on Canadian soil, under arms, with flag displayed and bugles blowing, since the capitulation which followed upon the victory of Wolfe over Montcalm on these very Plains of Abraham in 1759. All the public buildings, as well as most of the private residences, were decorated with bunting, the Tri-color, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes waving side by side.

As the Chasseurs disembarked they were met with the strains of the Marseillaise from the band of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery, and a distinguished group stood ready to give them official welcome. There were the representatives of the Governor-General of Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, the acting Premier, the provincial and municipal governments and the military headquarters staff. A procession was quickly formed and proceeded through

the streets, lined with cheering citizens, to the City Hall, where an address of welcome was delivered by the Mayor, after which the route to the barracks was resumed, where the visitors will be quartered till their departure on Sunday next. In the evening they were entertained at a banquet by the local colony of old country Frenchmen.

It was noticeable how quickly the Chasseurs made themselves at home in this familiar environment, fraternizing with military and civilians alike. It was also evident that their coming had created a deep impression among French-Canadians generally and would undoubtedly tend to intensify their interest in the successful prosecution of the war.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S
LETTER TO MR. GREET

LONDON, England (Thursday) (via Ottawa)—The necessity for national unity, especially at this time, is emphasized by Mr. Lloyd George in a letter to Mr. Greet, the Coalition candidate for the House of Commons in the Clapham division, who is being opposed for the seat.

"The only issue at the present time is national unity," the Premier's letter reads. "In a resolve to subordinate everything to winning the war, the Germans are bent on undermining the morale of the Allies by promoting distrust behind the lines. We have got to show that until the attempt of an unscrupulous military oligarchy to impose its despotism on the world has been definitely defeated, nothing can turn us aside from our goal."

"Only through winning the war can we realize the ideas of freedom for which we entered the war."

PNEUMATIC TUBE
SYSTEM INQUIRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An investigation of the pneumatic postal tube system now in operation in five of the larger cities of the country probably will be begun shortly by the Interstate Commerce Commission, as a result of a compromise now practically concluded between Senate and House conferees on the Post Office Appropriation Bill.

Pending the commission's report on the investigation, the tube services will continue in operation.

It is understood the compromise will be satisfactory to both houses. Serious disagreement on the Senate amendment for the purchase of the tubes has delayed the bill several weeks. The House rejected the amendment in view of Postmaster-General Burleson's disapproval of the pneumatic tubes for carrying mail.

FARMERS SHIP BY
COOPERATIVE PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—A plan of cooperative shipping has been tried out by a number of farmers in Franklin County, Tenn., which bids fair to usher in a new era in the live-stock business. By this arrangement, a dozen or more stockmen were enabled to dispose of a consignment of steers at \$15.50 a head by shipping direct to the St. Louis market. This arrangement was made possible by the aid of the agricultural department of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad.

MR. HOOVER TO BE
GUEST OF NATION
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Food Ministry announces that Herbert C. Hoover, American Food Administrator, will be the guest of the nation when he visits England in a few weeks. The Ministry expects that Mr. Cotton, of the Meat Division; Mr. Bell, of the Milling Division; and Mr. Jackson, vice-president of the Grain Corporation, will accompany Mr. Hoover.

MINING ENGINEER INTERRED
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Felix A. Summerfield, formerly a mining engineer in Mexico and reputed to have been agent in the United States for the Madero Government in Mexico and later for Francisco Villa, is in jail here. He was arrested last night at the Hotel Astor, where he had lived for years, and will be interned for the duration of the war, according to Charles F. Dewoody, chief of the Department of Justice Bureau here.

DISLOYALTY IS CHARGED
BOSTON, Mass.—Gustav Lindquist, an electrician, was arrested in this city on Wednesday, under the Espionage Law, for unpatriotic remarks regarding the United States flag. It was stated also that he refused to stand when the national anthem was played in a local theater. In default of \$500 bail, he was sent to jail by United States Commissioner William A. Hayes, pending a hearing on June 26.

COAL FOR INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An appeal to all industrial concerns using 500 tons or more of coal annually to be prompt in filling the questionnaires sent to them was issued today by the Fuel Administration. The questionnaires will be used in determining which industries are entitled to be placed on the preference list and receive coal allowances.

FUEL CONFERENCE CALLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, has called all members of the Public Safety Committee to a conference at 11 o'clock Friday in Room 427 of the State House, at which the fuel situation will be discussed. Governor McCall is expected to be present.

VISCOUNT GREY ON
LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Idea Has Reached Practical Stage, He Says, Promising Means of Safeguarding Civilization and Preventing War

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Viscount Grey of Fallodon has written a pamphlet on a proposed league of nations, declaring with characteristic downrightness and sincerity for a league of nations as a practical policy.

The idea, he argues, has passed from the class of projects existing in shadowy form in an atmosphere of tepid idealism, which have been found when attempt has been made to materialize them, to call for inconvenient limitations or discipline. His position is that the whole of modern civilization is at stake and whether it will perish, as has happened to previous civilizations, or will live and progress, depends on whether the nations learn the lessons of this war. As with nations, so with individuals; in the great trials of life they must become better or worse, but cannot stand still.

The idea of the league, he says, must be adopted with earnestness and conviction by the executive heads of states. Germany, Viscount Grey says, will oppose the League of Nations while the military party remains in power, but Austria would probably welcome it as a safeguard not only against old enemies but against Prussian militarism.

There must be clear understanding by the nations that the league will impose some limitations upon nations and involve inconvenient obligations. Stronger nations will have to forgo the right to make their interests prevail against the weaker by force and all states must forgo the right in any dispute to resort to force before other methods of settlement have been tried.

The league must enforce by economic pressure or force of arms the standpoint that law is better than war, which is, in fact, anarchy. Viscount Grey emphasizes the fact that every inhuman method of war has been introduced by Germany. The Germans themselves realize the logical outcome of this abrogation of all rules in the event of another war, but their idea of a world peace secured by the power of German militarism is impracticable as well as being intolerable and impossible. The Allies should, like President Wilson, set forth an idea of peace secured by mutual regard between states for the rights of each and a determination to stamp out war.

RED CROSS MISSION
BACK FROM RUSSIA

A PACIFIC PORT—The American Red Cross mission to Russia, led by Lieut.-Col. Raymond Robins, which arrived here last night, expected to leave for the East late today. The party left Moscow May 14.

While Lieutenant Robins said he would make no statement until he had conferred with the State Department, unofficial members of the party asserted that thousands of Czechoslovaks were on the way to the United States to offer their services against Austria.

These men, it was said, had been conscripted by Austria when war was declared, but at the first opportunity they had deserted to the Russians, remaining with the latter until the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty was signed. Every courtesy was shown the party by the Bolshevik Government, it was stated. A private car was furnished them at Moscow, despite the scarcity of rolling stock on the trans-Siberian railroad, and they made the journey to Vladivostok in good time.

LONDON ENTERTAINS
AMERICAN MISSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Before leaving London the American mission were entertained to luncheon by the London Chamber of Commerce. The president of the chamber, Lord Desborough, presided.

Mr. E. T. Meredith, director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, after warmly expressing America's appreciation for what Great Britain had done in the war, gave an account of the whole-hearted way in which America was playing her part. He strongly emphasized the value of intercourse between the two countries in order that they might get to know one another better. He wanted Great Britain to send missions to America, and America in turn would send missions to Great Britain. When peace came he hoped Great Britain and America would have a joint holiday to commemorate the day when the German menace was wiped out from the earth.

The people of the United States, Mr. Meredith declared, were at the back of their government. They had meatless days and wheatless days, and maize was largely consumed in order to increase the wheat shipment to Great Britain. Further, in order to conserve coal, they had coalless days and lightless nights.

Turning to the question of manpower, Mr. Meredith said that in America they had 30 training camps capable of turning out 45,000 men. The first draft had already been sent to France, and a second draft had been called for. The people, he said, were unanimous in supporting the President and Congress, and were glad to be partners in the war. Business men, he said, were giving their time and were receiving a dollar a year in payment, simply because the American

Government made it a rule not to accept services free. Speaking of labor in America, Mr. Meredith said that strikes had ceased. The miners' union had passed a resolution to the effect that no man should take more than one day off in 30, unless he paid a fine, or in unavoidable circumstances. The American Federation of Labor, he said, had resolved to take no part in any conference where German labor was represented, and refused to discuss peace until the German military machine had been destroyed.

Mr. J. Martin said the council of the London Chamber of Commerce had followed with interest the action of the United States Chamber of Commerce with regard to a trade boycott of Germany after the war. The London chamber, he said, had considered the matter and, so far as was consistent with the views of the Allies, they were in agreement with the United States' solution of the problem.

STOCK DIVIDENDS
APPEAR UNLIMITED

Claims That There Is a Point Beyond Which They Cannot Be Made Seem to Be Refuted in a Number of Cases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Claims that there is a limit to the aggregate of stock dividends that may be declared by profitable business corporations in the United States appear to be practically refuted by the financial history of some of the larger concerns. Notable examples are the packing houses. Two leading packers, Swift and Armour, have in the past two years declared stock dividends totaling \$130,000,000, as explained in a recent dispatch to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau.

There was some support in the Massachusetts Legislature this year for a law to flatly exempt stock dividends from taxation as income. The State was not ready to relinquish the \$500,000 or so received annually from this source, and the proposition went over another year. A member of the Taxation Committee who voted in favor of the exemption was asked how it was possible to justify the rapidly growing practice of large corporations to declare stock dividends, rather than distribute their earnings by the usual method of cash dividends.

The committee member recognized that there was considerable weight to the opposition to "iniquitous practice," as it has been called by an authority on the subject. Yet, as he understood the proposition, it appeared reasonable, as well as legitimate.

He was asked, however, if it were not true that the net result of the stock dividend was, in the great majority of instances, the capitalization of earnings. This appeared obvious, and the committee member also realized that the stock dividend, by multiplying the resources, reduced interest rates correspondingly, and, furthermore, enabled such concerns as desired, to maintain high prices for their products.

But it was contended that a company could not go on indefinitely issuing stock in the form of dividends without sooner or later reaching an impasse. Its capitalization would grow to such proportions that this method of financing would be impracticable, he thought.

In the light of this claim, the financing of Swift and Armour is particularly interesting. The \$130,000,000 in stock dividends is equivalent to a 115 per cent increase of their capital stock in two years. Armour declared a 400 per cent stock dividend in 1916, while Swift declared a 33 1-3 per cent dividend, in effect a stock dividend. The result was to increase the Armour capital from \$20,000,000 to \$100,000,000, while the Swift capital increased from \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.

How many more dividends of this character, and of the same stupendous proportions, the financiers of these two companies will undertake to issue, of course, a matter for the future to reveal. It apparently depends upon how much the capital can safely be augmented without having to explain to government investigators the intricacies of the machinery which turns profits into capital, and induces the consuming public to pay prices that will permit the stockholders to earn attractive incomes upon income which they never have actually received.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS
CALLED INTO STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALEM, Mass.—Following a conference which lasted most of the forenoon today between the striking doffer boys employed in the mills of the Saumkeag Cotton Company and some of the other employees of the mills and J. Foster Smith, labor union agent, Mayor Dennis J. Sullivan sent a telegram to Secretary William B. Wilson of the United States Department of Labor, asking him to send a representative or representatives of the National Board of Arbitration to Salem to adjust the difficulties. As a result of the strike about 1200 employees are thrown out of work.

The conference was held in the City Hall with Mayor Sullivan presiding. Eighteen representatives of the strikers were at the hearing, but no agreement could be reached. The strikers demand a 17 1/2 per cent increase. They have been offered a 10 per cent increase by the company, which would give them a weekly wage ranging from \$16.70 to \$18.80, but the increase they demand would mean a minimum wage of \$18 and a maximum of \$20.20 per week.

PROHIBITION ISSUE
IN SHERIFF CONTEST

Though Penobscot County (Me.) Democrats Renominate Ousted Office Holder, Republicans Say He Will Not Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—Though T. Herbert White, recently deposed as sheriff of Penobscot County on charges of failure to enforce the prohibitory liquor law, was again nominated for that office by the Democrats in the primaries on Monday, it is generally predicted that he cannot be elected in September.

In a total of 1986 Democratic votes cast for sheriff in the primaries, Mr. White received 1113, or 56 per cent of the total. Messrs. Crowell and Allen who opposed him receiving 370 and 483 respectively. In his home city, Bangor, former Sheriff White received 436 of the 687 votes cast. Republican workers in Penobscot and supporters of Orman E. Fernandez of Old Town, who is probably their candidate, say that Mr. White will not be elected in September. Penobscot County usually goes Democratic, but it is believed that the slight advantage will be overcome by Republican workers who intend to put much time into the campaign of electing their candidate, who is a supporter of prohibition and a strong believer of upholding the law.

The water-power issue was used to advantage in the primaries by many candidates to the state Legislature, which will convene at Augusta in January of next year, and which will see a contest on the question. Percival P. Baxter of Portland, representative last year, and the author of the so-called "Baxter plan," which has as its chief feature the keeping of the power within the State, received a complimentary vote for his work last year and his efforts this year in placing the matter before the people.

In Penobscot County Governor Miliken's vote was considerably cut. Nevertheless, though unopposed as was Bertrand G. McIntire of East Waterford, the Democratic candidate, the present Governor received large complimentary votes in other counties. Sheriff King P. Graham's renomination in Cumberland County was a feature of the primary, the sheriff receiving the united support of the Republicans and others who appreciate what he has done in securing enforcement of the prohibition laws. He received a large vote from his supporters, who chose between him and a "more lenient" sheriff candidate.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED

AUGUSTA, Me.—The Governor and council today confirmed the nomination of Arthur L. Thayer of Bangor as sheriff of Penobscot County. Mr. Thayer was appointed to succeed Sheriff Herbert White of Bangor, who was removed by the Governor and council for failure to enforce the prohibitory liquor law.

NO MORE WOOL TILL
ARMY IS SATISFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Notice that the United States Government will not release any more wool for civilian or Red Cross purposes until all military requirements are fully satisfied has been sent to knitters doing Red Cross work for the New England division by Dr. Paul W. Kimball, director of the bureau of development of that division. Knitters are informed that at this date the New England division has on hand an ample supply of yarn for its knitting purposes for a month or more.

Dr. Kimball expresses a hope that the situation will clear up and believes it probable that the division's modest requirements will be filled for August. The chapter of the New England division have recently been informed that their allotment for June, July and August comprised 600,000 pairs of socks and a large number of sweaters. The present action of the government, therefore, will entail a change in the plans of the division unless wool is released again next month.

LOBBY EXPENSES FILED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Returns filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth under the Massachusetts Lobby Act today are as follows: The Council for National Prohibition paid Arthur J. Davis \$300, George K. Gordon \$288, Fred H. Lawton \$100, Carl M. Wey, \$50; all for services in connection with ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment. It is stated that Guy A. Ham and Wayne B. Wheeler contributed their services and were paid no fees. The Boston Automobile Dealers Association paid fees of \$250 to John B. Sullivan Jr. and \$255 to James Fortesque.

MOTOR PARCEL POST ROUTE

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An automobile truck parcel post route to run delivery between New York and Portland, Me., by way of this city, beginning July 1, was announced today here. The route will be operated by seven trucks by way of Danbury, Waterbury and Hartford, Conn., this city, Worcester, Lowell and Portsmouth, N. H., and about two and a half days will be allowed between terminals. It is planned to continue the route the year round.

KAISER GREETED REICHSTAG

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—In replying to congratulations from the president of the Reichstag on the anniversary of his accession, Emperor William, according to the Frankfurter Zeitung, sent the following telegram: "Our troops have

gained fresh great successes in the most severe struggle. Gratitude to God for them cannot be great enough. May it find expression in the people at home by a spirit of patriotism, confidence and vigor, which is splendidly present and gaining an ever-firmer shape. The German people which has offered a bold front to the entire world in long years of struggle, is destined by God for great things, not only for itself, but for all humanity. In this faith we will endure the last struggle till a victorious peace and a blessed future. God grant it."

ALL STOCKYARDS
TO BE LICENSED

President Issues Proclamation Under Which Government Control Also to Be Exercised Over Commission Merchants

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Federal licensing of every commercial stockyard in the country, which is to continue business after July 25, and of all commission merchants and dealers of live stock in connection with the yards, is required in a proclamation issued today by President Wilson. The action is in accordance with the recommendations of a committee appointed by the President, which held hearings in Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities.

Regulatory powers under the proclamation are conferred upon the Secretary of Agriculture, who in turn has delegated the authority to the Bureau of Markets, of which Charles J. Brand is chief.

Licensing machinery developed by the Food Administration in connection with the licensing of firms engaged in handling foods will be used. Rules for the licenses are being formulated by the Bureau of Markets and will be given out within a few weeks. Conferences will be held with stockmen, stockyard operators and representatives of trade organizations.

Penalties for stockyard concerns and individuals who fail to obtain licenses by July 25 are provided in the proclamation.

PARIS GOVERNOR CONFIDENT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The Excelsior publishes an interview with the new Governor of Paris, General Guillaumat, in which he states his confidence in the people of Paris and their power of unyielding resistance which, should need arise, would be the most important factor of victory. At present his rôle is confined, he says, to taking the necessary precautionary measures in the presence of an eventually which prudence and force alone can cope with.

THEFTS FROM WAR GARDENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Jail sentences for war-garden thieves are recommended by George B. Johnson of the food production committee of the Boston Committee on Public Safety. He has asked police officials to ask for such sentences instead of fines when putting the cases before the court. Thefts from war-gardens show that those committing them are entirely out of sympathy with the times and completely lacking in patriotism, says Mr. Johnson.

COAL IS PROMISED
FOR NEW ENGLAND

J. J. Storrow Says 30,000,000 Tons of Bituminous Will Be Delivered if Administration Can Bring It About

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Thirty million tons of bituminous coal will be delivered to New England if efforts of the National Fuel Administration at Washington are able to bring it about, it was announced by James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, upon his return from Washington, where he has been in conference with Dr. Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, in regard to the lack of rail shipments to New England during the month of May and a discussion of other problems in the coal situation.

New England is 1,500,000 tons behind the program outlined by the Federal Fuel Administration and while a gain was made in shipments by water in May, the railroads fell behind, shipments from the Pennsylvania mines being very small. "There must be no let-up in the conservation program," Mr. Storrow declared. "It is up to the householder and manufacturer to save coal. The National Fuel Administration has issued orders to get New England back on the program and keep it there."

"It is always up hill a little," Mr. Storrow said, "to get coal to New England, but in pre-war times, when coal market was dull cash generally brought our winter's supply, and when that did not bring it a small premium of 20 or 30 cents generally did the trick. This is impossible now. West Virginia coal moves to New England by water, but so far we have been short of ships."

"An adequate supply of coal," Mr. Storrow declared, "is not merely a matter of New England's concern. It is a matter of national concern, and bears directly upon the government's war program. As nearly as I can estimate, fully 75 per cent of the factories in New England are carrying on war work."

Mr. Storrow believes that the coal will come, but he urges manufacturers to save coal. Many manufacturers, he says, have begun conservation with a will, but some are still lagging. The hard coal situation is about the same, except that orders went out some time ago, which are already showing up in loaded barges and cars. Mr. Storrow urges frugality in the use of hard coal. Gas ranges should be used as much as possible, and furnaces must be started late this autumn, he says.

ST. LOUIS-CHICAGO AIRPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Aerial mail service has been authorized between St. Louis and Chicago to start June 22, according to an announcement by the postmaster. Miss Katherine Stinson, who recently made a cross-country flight in the East, will act as mail-carrier-aviatrix. She will be sworn specially for the trip. The sites for landing places have been picked for some time, it is said, but have not been announced. The airplane will carry 500 pounds of mail.



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Your Washing Machine Plus "Soap Chips"

is a perfect combination for wash-day. Puts laundry on the line whiter, cleaner, and earlier—because the Borax in

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softens the water and quickly dissolves away the dirt. No soap to cut—ready for use. More economical than soap.

To get best results make a Soap Jelly by boiling 2 tablespoonfuls of Chips in a quart of water. Add enough of this solution to washwater to make good suds. Wash as usual. An 8 oz. Package of 20 Mule Team Borax Chips equals 25c worth of ordinary laundry soap.

It's the Borax with the Soap that Does the Work

AT ALL DEALERS

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS BJURSTEDT
ADVANCES IN PLAY

Wins in Women's and Mixed Doubles in National Title Matches—Miss E. R. Sears Defeats Miss M. Zinderstein

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt has her eyes pinned on the goal of three United States tennis championships and from her play in the national title matches on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at St. Martin's Wednesday she is well on her way to the triple conquest.

The Norse girl figured in three victories yesterday, advancing in the women's doubles and winning a pair of matches in the mixed doubles. She is not playing through in the singles, but her work in the other contests will serve as preliminary practice for her match in the challenge round of the singles to retain the title which she won last season.

In the women's doubles, paired with Miss Johann Rogge, another Norse player, she eliminated Miss Helen Hooker and Miss E. F. Hooker, of New York, in the second round. The Metropolitan girls put up a splendid exhibition against their more experienced rivals, but lost in two sets, 6-4, 6-2.

In the mixed doubles Miss Bjurstedt was paired with F. B. Alexander, the New York veteran, and here she tallied an easy win over Miss E. R. Sears of Boston and P. D. Osborne of this city in the preliminary rounds. The score was 6-1, 6-1. In the first round Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander defeated Miss Helen Hooker and A. E. Vannelli, 6-2, 6-1.

Miss Dorothy Walker of this city, who Tuesday carried a stir by eliminating Mrs. J. E. Bailey in the women's singles, was defeated Wednesday by Miss Helene Pollak, the West Side Tennis Club star, in two sets, 6-1, 6-0. However, she advanced to the final of the girls' singles by defeating Miss May Heaton of the Greenwich Tennis Club, 6-3, 6-0. Miss Walker will now oppose Miss Katherine Porter, another Philadelphia Cricket Club entry, for the girls' singles championship of the United States.

As both of these girls are representatives of the cricket club, Philadelphia is assured of at least one championship in the tourney. Miss Porter reached the final round by defeating Miss Louise Dixon, in two hard-fought sets, 6-4, 7-5.

Miss E. R. Sears, the Boston star, played in three matches and won in two of them. In the third she was paired with Osborne and lost to Miss Bjurstedt and Alexander. In the women's doubles, she played with Mrs. G. W. Wightman and advanced to the second round by eliminating Miss Margaretta Dixon and Mrs. C. R. Wainwright, 6-1, 6-0.

The singles match between Miss Sears and Miss Marion Zinderstein, another Boston woman, was the real feature of the play. It was a case of very brilliant play on the part of Miss Sears against a player who possesses all the shots, but who lacks tournament experience. Miss Sears' knowledge of the game pulled her through and she won at 6-8, 6-2, 6-4. The summary:

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round.
Mrs. S. F. Weaver, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. R. B. Payne, Huntington Valley, 4-6, 11-9, 6-2.
Miss Helen Leach, Swarthmore College, defeated Mrs. Robert Herold, Belvidere, C., 7-5, 7-3.

Miss E. R. Sears, Longwood C. C., defeated Miss Marion Zinderstein, Longwood C. C., 6-8, 6-2, 6-4.

Fourth Round.
Miss Eleanor Goss, West Side Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. S. F. Weaver, West Side Tennis Club, 6-2, 6-4.

Miss Helen Leach, Swarthmore College, defeated Miss R. F. Hooker, New York, 6-4, 6-1.

Miss Helene Pollak, New York, defeated Miss Dorothy Walker, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-1, 6-0.

GIRLS' SINGLES—Semifinal Round.
Miss Dorothy Walker, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss May Heaton, Greenwich Field Club, 6-3, 6-0.

Miss Katherine Porter, Philadelphia Cricket Club, defeated Miss Louise Dixon, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6-4, 7-5.

MEN'S EASTERN DOUBLES—Second Round.
I. C. Wright and W. H. Abbott defeated H. C. Jones and Gilbert Sommers, 6-1, 6-1.

Semi-Final Round.
P. D. Osborne and Wallace Rhoades defeated P. W. Gibbons and G. R. Powell, 6-1, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES—Preliminary Round.
Mrs. S. F. Weaver and W. W. Whelan defeated Mrs. F. Kerbaugh and A. J. Harte, 6-1, 6-2.

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and I. C. Wright defeated Miss A. Naylor and H. B. Endicott, 6-0, 6-1.

Miss Helen Hooker and A. W. Abbott defeated Miss Deborah Seal and A. P. Harvey, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2.

Miss Marion Zinderstein and A. W. Abbott defeated Mrs. J. Brown and Howard Pratt, 6-0, 6-1.

NILES DEFEATS
RICE IN FINALS

Wins 1918 Tournament From Yale Player in Straight Sets—Meets H. C. Johnson Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—N. W. Niles, holder of the Massachusetts singles lawn tennis title for five consecutive years starting with 1910, and winner of the patriotic tournament held a year ago, will face H. C. Johnson, present holder of the state title, in the challenge round match this afternoon on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Brookline. The match is scheduled to start at 4 o'clock.

Niles won the final round of 1918 championship tournament Wednesday afternoon when he defeated L. B. Rice, Yale '20, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-4, 6-0. He had a decided advantage in tournament experience over his adversary, who, nevertheless, played each point for all it was worth. Rice failed to display the kind of tennis which he showed earlier in the tourney, but at times rallied, and his wonderful recovery of his opponent's placement shots won generous applause from the small gathering at the court-side.

The college player's service was erratic, but few of his first offerings being within bounds, while his second service was played safe and made an easy stroke for Niles. The latter's well-placed shots down the side lines earned him many points and at the net he showed that his control of his overhead strokes was as good as at any period of the tournament. The score by points:

FIRST SET
N. W. Niles 9 4 2 6 4 8 37-6
L. B. Rice 7 1 4 4 0 1 6-23-1

SECOND SET
N. W. Niles 5 1 4 4 1 5 3 4 4-35-6
L. B. Rice 4 1 1 2 4 3 5 1 0-28-4

THIRD SET
N. W. Niles 6 4 5 6 4 4 2 8-6
L. B. Rice 4 1 3 4 1 1 1 4-0-14-0

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Bridgeport	22	1	.957
New London	15	8	.652
New Haven	13	10	.565
Hartford	11	8	.579
Providence	14	12	.538
Springfield	13	13	.500
Worcester	4	20	.167
Waterbury	3	22	.120

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Springfield 7, Providence 4.
Bridgeport at Waterbury.
New London 11, Hartford 1.
Bridgeport 1, Waterbury 0.

GAMES TODAY
Hartford at New London.
Providence at Springfield.
Bridgeport at Waterbury.
Worcester at New Haven.

SPRINGFIELD WINS 7 TO 4
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield defeated Providence, 7 to 4, in the first twilight game of the year in the Eastern League. It was such a success that the experiment will be repeated.

The locals bunched hits off Shriver and obtained an early and commanding lead. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Springfield 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 7
Providence 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 4 13 1
Batteries—Purver and Wheat; Shriver and McNeill.

WORCESTER WINS IN TWELFTH
WORCESTER, Mass.—Worcester defeated New Haven, 1 to 0, Wednesday in a 12-inning game. It was a remarkable pitching duel between McQuillan and Watson. Two hits and a fumble by Watson gave Worcester the only run of the game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Worcester 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 1
New Haven 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 2
Batteries—McQuillan and Redman; Watson and Plura.

NEW LONDON WINS 11 TO 1
NEW LONDON, Conn.—Kelleher, a semi-professional from Brooklyn, N. Y., pitched a game for New London Wednesday, defeating Hartford, 11 to 1, in a high wind. He fanned eight, and up to the ninth allowed only three scratch hits. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New London 0 1 1 1 1 1 2 11 12 0
Hartford 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 5 3
Batteries—Kelleher and Wendell; Smith and Briger.

BRIDGEPORT WINS AGAIN
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Bridgeport won from Waterbury Lane Wednesday in a hard-fought game, 1 to 0. It was the nineteenth straight defeat for Waterbury. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Bridgeport 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 1
Waterbury 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
Batteries—Ferguson and Krichell; Woodburn and Elmhorn.

PITCHER TESREAU JOINS STEEL LEAGUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles Tesreau, who came to the New York National League Baseball Club from the Texas League in 1910, left the club here Wednesday as a regular pitcher to join the Bethlehem Club of the Steel League.

J. B. Foster, secretary of the New York Club said that Tesreau recently told Manager J. J. McGraw he was "disgusted with baseball and wanted to get into some other business." Tesreau, according to Foster, is in Class 4 of the draft, so that his change was not actuated by desire to escape military service.

JERSEY CITY BUYS WYCKOFF
NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Driscoll of the Jersey City new International League Club, announced Wednesday that he had bought Pitcher J. W. Wyckoff from the Boston Americans.

F. T. ANDERSON WINS
WAY TO SEMI-FINALS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The members of the Anderson family continued their triumphant march in the Long Island tennis championship tournament on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, Brooklyn, Wednesday, with F. T. Anderson more prominent than his brother. This had scored a pronounced success when he defeated the veteran Allen Behr in their match in the fourth round. Anderson won in straight sets by the scores of 6-0, 6-3. Later this spectacular player won his fifth-round match from D. E. Rice by more convincing scores, 6-0, 6-1, and earned his right to play in the semi-final round.

RACE TIGHTENS
IN THE AMERICAN

New York Wins From Washington, While Boston Red Sox Lose Game to the Athletics

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Boston	31	23	596	.632
New York	31	22	585	.585
Chicago	32	26	552	.552
Philadelphia	25	34	520	.569
Washington	28	30	483	.383
St. Louis	25	29	463	.404
Detroit	20	30	400	.457
Philadelphia	20	32	385	.364

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Philadelphia 5, Boston 0.
New York 9, Washington 0.
Cleveland 6, Chicago 5.
Detroit 7, St. Louis 5.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston.
Washington at New York.
Cleveland at Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass.—There was another tightening up in the American League baseball championship race Wednesday afternoon as the New York Highlanders won a 9-to-0 victory over Washington while the Philadelphia Athletics were defeating the Boston Red Sox, 5 to 0.

Two games were played in the West with Cleveland and Detroit on the winning end of the scores. Cleveland defeating the Chicago world champions, 6 to 5, and Detroit winning from St. Louis, 7 to 5.

ATHLETICS CAPTURE
SPLENDID CONTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Giving a brilliant exhibition of all-round baseball playing the Philadelphia Athletics defeated the Boston Red Sox at Fenway Park Wednesday afternoon in the opening game of their series, 5 to 0. Geary, a recruit pitcher, was in the box for the winners and he held Boston to seven scattered hits. He was also given brilliant support by his team mates, Walker in center field making a wonderful catch and throw to the home plate, Burns making a brilliant stop which started a double play, and Gardner making a fine stop of a line drive over third base.

Bush pitched for the Red Sox and was far from his best form. He was found for 10 hits and gave three bases on balls. Errors by Agnew, Truesdale and Strunk also figured in the scoring. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 5 10 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 3
Batteries—Geary and McAvoy; Bush and Agnew. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Moriarty. Time—1 hr. 55m.

Bush pitched for the Red Sox and was far from his best form. He was found for 10 hits and gave three bases on balls. Errors by Agnew, Truesdale and Strunk also figured in the scoring. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Philadelphia 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 5 10 0
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 3
Batteries—Geary and McAvoy; Bush and Agnew. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Moriarty. Time—1 hr. 55m.

NEW YORK SHUTS OUT
WASHINGTON, 9 TO 0

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York American League Baseball Club celebrated their homecoming by defeating Washington, 9 to 0, Wednesday. The New York team got off to a commanding lead in the first inning, scoring four runs on four hits, a base on balls, and an error. Buckeye, a former high school pitcher, made his debut for Washington in the seventh inning, but was wild and ineffective. Russell pitched a strong game for New York and was well supported. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
New York 4 0 1 0 0 3 1 9 12 0
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 8 1
Batteries—Russell and Hannah; Shaw, Buckeye and Ainsmith. Losing pitcher—Shaw.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS
CHICAGO CLUB, 6 TO 5

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cleveland's batting rally in the ninth inning enabled them to defeat Chicago, 6 to 5, Wednesday. The locals had several chances, but threw them away on the base lines. Erratic fielding behind Shellenbach aided the visitors in their scoring. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Cleveland 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 6 9 3
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 5 10 2
Batteries—Barby and Thomas, O'Neill; Shellenbach and Jacobs.

DETROIT WINS FROM
ST. LOUIS CLUB, 7 TO 5

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Detroit was more successful than St. Louis with its extra-base hits, and won Wednesday's game, 7 to 5, making a clean sweep of the three-game series. A home run by Veach, with Bush on base, in the fifth secured the game for the visitors. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Detroit 0 0 4 0 2 0 1 7 8 2
St. Louis 0 0 2 0 2 0 1 5 7 1
Batteries—Kallio, Erickson and Yelle; Rogers and Nunamaker. Winning pitcher—Kallio.

CHICAGO GAINS
ON THE GIANTS

Cubs Defeat Pittsburgh in Great Battle, While Brooklyn Wins in Thirteen Innings

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	Pts won	1917
Chicago	35	15	709	.569
New York	34	17	667	.628
Boston	27	26	509	.410
Cincinnati	23	28	451	.442
Philadelphia	22	27	449	.442
Pittsburgh	20	30	400	.348
Brooklyn	21	29	420	.425
St. Louis	19	29	396	.392

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Boston 3, Philadelphia 2.
Brooklyn 2, New York 1.
Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis, postponed.

BOSTON, Mass.—Chicago strengthened its hold on first place in the championship standing of the National League and Boston reduced the margin between second and third places Wednesday as the Cubs won a hard-fought game from Pittsburgh by a score of 1 to 0, and Boston defeated Philadelphia, 3 to 2, while the New York Giants were dropping a 13-inning game to Brooklyn by a score of 2 to 1. These were the only games in this league.

Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. Oeschger's base on balls to Wickland, after Boston filled the bases on a single and two fumbles by McGaffigan, sent over the winning run in the opening game of the series here Wednesday, 3 to 2. In seven of the nine innings, only three men faced Oeschger, and in six innings only three faced Oeschger. Double plays helped the visiting pitcher win his third straight game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3 4 2
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 2
Batteries—Rudolph and Wilson; Oeschger, Davis and Adams. Losing pitcher—Oeschger.

BRAVES WIN FROM
PHILADELPHIA 3 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Oeschger's base on balls to Wickland, after Boston filled the bases on a single and two fumbles by McGaffigan, sent over the winning run in the opening game of the series here Wednesday, 3 to 2. In seven of the nine innings, only three men faced Oeschger, and in six innings only three faced Oeschger. Double plays helped the visiting pitcher win his third straight game. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Boston 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0 3 4 2
Philadelphia 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 5 2
Batteries—Rudolph and Wilson; Oeschger, Davis and Adams. Losing pitcher—Oeschger.

BROOKLYN WINS IN
EXTRA-INNING GAME

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Young's muff of Daubert's fly, with Cheney on second base and two out, won a 13-inning game for Brooklyn against the New York Giants here Wednesday, 2 to 1. Denaree had the Brooklyn team shut out until the eighth when errors by Zimmerman and McCarthy, and Oeschger's double, tied the score. The Giants bunched three hits in the third for a solitary run. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 2 10 1
New York 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 3
Batteries—Grimes, Cheney and Miller; Denaree and McCarthy. Winning pitcher—Cheney.

CHICAGO DEFEATS
PITTSBURGH, 1 TO 0

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A pitchers' duel between Douglass and Harmon here Wednesday resulted in a Chicago victory over the Pirates, 1 to 0. The visitors scored the only run of the game in the opening inning on hits by Flack and Hollocher and Merkle's life. Harmon's throw to the plate being too late to get Flack. The score:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R.H.E.
Chicago 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 7 1
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2
Batteries—Douglass and Killefer; Harmon and Schmidt.

J. P. GUILFORD LEADS
IN GOLF PLAY WITH 78

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—J. P. Guilford of the Woodland Golf Club Wednesday turned in the medalist score of the qualifying round of the annual patriotic invitation tournament of the Springfield Country Club, with a card of 78.

The pairings for the first round today were announced as follows:
Division 1—J. S. Kenyon of Springfield vs. A. S. Bassett of Springfield, R. H. Beckman of Providence vs. F. D. Cary of Northampton, J. P. Guilford of Woodland vs. J. Linton of Providence, H. B. Pinney of Springfield vs. F. G. Thayer of Wollaston, H. K. Regal of Springfield vs. A. M. Hoxie of Scarborough, M. T. Whiting of Holyoke vs. R. D. Rooks of Providence, J. A. Toole of Holyoke vs. E. M. Taft of Woodland, W. A. Whitcomb of Providence vs. W. G. Page of Providence.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE
FURNISHES FLAGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. W. Ruben, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has mailed a flag to every club, college and school that had a representative on the American team in the Olympic games at Stockholm in 1912.

The gift is from the American Olympic Committee, and the American members of the International Olympic Committee. The flag has a white field, upon which are five interlocking circles in red, green, black, yellow and blue. Each circle represents the Olympic games, held at Athens in 1896, Paris in 1900, St. Louis in 1904, London in 1908 and Stockholm in 1912.

Both committees request that the recipient of these flags display them in conspicuous places, as it is the symbol of a generation's effort to keep sports elevated, and to promote good fellowship among the athletes of all nations.

FINE SEASON FOR
THE UTAH AGGIES

Showing Made by That College's Football Team This College Year Promises Marked Success for Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
LOGAN, Utah—The athletic season of 1917-18 just closed at the Utah Agricultural College has been an unusual year, with things breaking on the right side. Ordinarily, the college does not take a prominent place on the athletic map of the Rocky Mountains; but this year the college holds the state championship in intercollegiate basketball and track work and was judged worthy, by the athletic press of the west, of the football championship of the Rocky Mountain Conference.

The end of the football season found the college with seven victories and one tie score to its credit in the conference games. The only game remaining to be played was with the University of Denver and this unfortunately could not be arranged, although the U. A. C. proposed to Denver to play the game either in Colorado or in Utah.

Comparative scores showed up well for the Utah "Aggies." Thus, for example, the Utah "Aggies" defeated the Colorado "Aggies" by a score of 57 to 7, while Denver defeated them only 10 to 7. Likewise the Utah men won by a score of 53 to 0 over the University of Wyoming, while Denver got the better of them by the far closer score of 18 to 10. At the end of the football season the Utah Aggies had a total score of 256 and had only 21 points scored against them. Of these latter, six were won in an early practice game played against a team from Ft. Douglas composed of soldiers from all over the United States.

The Rocky Mountain Conference is composed of the following colleges: State Agricultural College of Utah, University of Denver, University of Colorado, Colorado College, Colorado State School of Mines, Colorado Agricultural College, Montana Agricultural College, University of Wyoming and University of Utah. Among these western football players, the Utah "Aggies" have heretofore held a very modest place, their one desire usually being to win the game against the University of Utah, as over this game between the two leading State schools of Utah local enthusiasm runs as high as it does in New England the Saturday before Thanksgiving over the Harvard-Yale game.

The reason for the lack of success in football at the U. A. C. in the past has been a lack of good coaching and of good football material. This year the Utah "Aggies" were nearly all experienced men who had played the game two or three college seasons, while the four freshmen on the team were Salt Lake men who had played on high school teams. The Utah "Aggies" were especially fortunate in their coach, J. W. Watson, Illinois '16, a Western Conference star at center, who had already been with the college one season and who will be with it again next year. He is a firm believer in the colleges continuing their athletic activities.

Coach Watson's style is characterized by open plays and strong defense. He was trained at Illinois under Coach Zupke. Douglas Cannon '19, the Aggie center trained by Watson, was generally agreed upon this year as the All Rocky Mountain center. Likewise Maurice Stiefel '21 and A. G. Twitchell '19, believed to be qualified for All Rocky Mountain quarterback and tackle respectively.

Much of the success of the year was due to the long distance punting by Clyde Worley '21, and the rapid running down by Twitchell, who all the year, besides being captain, never failed to nail his man in his tracks. Stiefel kicked the goals accurately and showed perhaps the clearest direction in running the game. Other members of the eleven were Lester Jarvis '21, halfback; Einar Olsen '20, fullback; Lawrn Crookston '20, guard; Andrew Mohr '19, tackle; Delroy Gardiner '20, end; Ariel Lindquist '18, end; C. W. Peterson '19, quarterback.

From the local point of view the best results of the season were the defeating of Boulder 20 to 3, when the Aggie plow boys saw for the first time the championship within their reach, and the defeat of the University of Utah at Salt Lake City by a score of 14 to 0. It was the first time that the University had been vanquished on its own grounds by the U. A. C.

Prospects were never brighter for a successful season than for next year at the U. A. C. The team loses only four men, and with Mohr as captain and Watson as coach the opening conference game on Oct. 18 with the Montana Aggies should start the Utah Aggies on the second series of victories. The following game with the University of Denver will be watched with unusually keen interest.

HYATT GOES TO NEW YORK CLUB
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—H. R. Hyatt, for several years with the Pittsburgh Nationals, has been sold by the Little Rock club of the Southern Association to the New York Americans, it was announced Wednesday. Hyatt leads the Southern Association in home-run hitting, having made five this season.
FENWAY PARK
Friday at 3:15
Red Sox vs. Philadelphia

Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1600.

PICKUPS

Douglass pitched another fine game for the Chicago Cubs yesterday, allowing Pittsburgh only three hits.

Truesdale made his first appearance in the Boston Red Sox lineup yesterday, and played well in the field.

It is seldom that two catches similar to those made by Gardner and Walker of the Athletics yesterday are made in one game.

Despite the fact that the Athletics have a percentage 21 points higher than that of a year ago, they are in last place in the standing.

Punchard High School of Andover was one of the best school nines in Massachusetts this season.

GERMAN SOCIETIES DISSOLUTION URGED

New York Lawyer Declares
the Greatest Service They
Can Render to United States
Is to Disappear Completely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Maurice Leon, the lawyer of this city who wrote to Senator Lodge protesting against the recent announcement of the plan to organize a national patriotic council of Americans of German origin, a plan which has since been abandoned and which Senator Lodge, although quoted as endorsing it, has denied having known anything about, has given to this bureau an interview outlining his views on German-American organizations.

"Now there is one vital point to be borne in mind in all such plans," said Mr. Leon, "and that is, that any and every one of them which contemplates the continued existence of organizations based upon the common German origin of their members necessarily results in the continued segregation of our citizens of German origin, a segregation which already has worked greatly to their detriment and, in our way, to the detriment of the country to be deprecated."

"What the present situation calls for is rather that it should be brought home to such organizations that the greatest service which they can render to the country is to disappear, and thus cease to be so many blots on the map of a united America."

"Unqualifiedly American organizations, which are good enough for most of us, ought to be good enough for our citizens of German origin, for every purpose, particularly every patriotic purpose."

"The German-born and German-descended citizens may be assured that every disposition shown by them to join hands with the masses of their fellow citizens in the present crisis of the cause of freedom serves to strengthen the trust of the American people in them."

"It is greatly to be hoped that this might be understood by those who have heretofore been leaders in German organizations, that they may take the initiative in dissolving these societies."

"As for the Friends of German Democracy, which I understand from the stories that have appeared in your paper, is the only organization of German-Americans officially recognized by Washington, I may say that although there is no doubt that it did good work at the time it was organized, since that time it has become quite clear that there is no German democracy, there being only a handful of German democrats, either in prison or in exile, and the question therefore arises whether even this organization's usefulness is not past, and whether its continuance would not simply result in providing another segregating influence, patriotic to be sure, but segregated just the same."

"It is significant in this connection that as soon as Mr. William Foster, main sponsor of the plan to form a council of German-Americans, announced the abandonment of that plan, he presided at a meeting of the Friends of German Democracy. This latter organization must now know that they are the friends of something which does not exist."

GERMAN RAILWAY TO LAKE TANGANYIKA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The value attached by German statesmen to the railway known as the Tanganyika or Zentralbahn was strikingly illustrated in a recent lecture given by the Comte de Briey before the members of the Royal Geographical Society in London. After two years' service with the Belgian Army on the western front, the Comte was sent by the King of the Belgians on a special mission to German East Africa during which he acquired much valuable information, some of which formed the substance of this lecture. One of his most striking statements was that the Belgian troops, advancing from the west to cooperate with the forces under General Smuts, conquered a part of the German colony more than five times the extent of Belgium and nearly half the area of Germany. In this advance Tabora was occupied and with it the railroad that descends to Kiloma on the shores of the lake. In the other direction, as any recent map shows, the Zentralbahn ends at Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean, and is, of course, in British hands.

According to the plans of the German Colonial Office, this country was intended to act as pivot for the invasion of the whole of Central Africa. Of this policy the chief instrument was to be the railroad of Tanganyika, which, according to the striking simile of a French writer, was designed to be the handle of an iron wedge, the point of which was to pierce through the whole of the continent from east to west. Its prongs would have reached, the one as far as Duala, the other in the direction of Lobito. "No colony belonging to a great power," said the Burgomaster of Hamburg, after the signing of the Franco-German agreement of November, 1911, "any longer separated the German territories of Kamerun and of East Africa."

But the Belgian Congo was not the only colony aimed at. According to an official publication during the war, Germany considered it necessary to put an end to English efforts aiming at exclusive domination from the Cape to Cairo. "Between Egypt which is still British, and South Africa, Anglo-Boer, the immense girdle of our gigantic possessions will reach from the Indian Ocean to the Atlantic." The Anglo-Belgian campaign, according to the Comte de Briey, was undertaken in order to put an end to this vast

and carefully planned program of brigandage. As a result of that campaign, the Tanganyika railroad, the spine of the whole system of domination, was occupied by the Allies; and the pitchfork which threatened Great Britain, as it did Belgium, was broken into two fragments.

It took nine years to complete the Zentralbahn, and cost 141,000,000 marks. There are 1255 kilometers of railroad from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika, the distance being the same as between Berlin and Milan. Although only completed in February, 1914, the clear profits of the line for the first six months of the previous year were nearly 1,000,000 marks, so that a profitable future was assured to this undertaking. It is remarkable that as soon as the rail reached Tabora, an attraction was exercised over the whole commerce, which, instead of going north as before toward Lake Victoria Nyanza, turned mostly toward the east. Even in the two years 1910-12, the trade of Dar-es-Salaam increased by 12,000,000 marks. Everywhere, in spite of the general poverty of the soil, plantations have risen all along the railway; first, palm-trees; then rubber, sisal, kapok, rice, maize, and cotton.

But the Zentralbahn aimed at much more than transporting the economic output of the German colony. Its objective, as has already been indicated, was the Belgian Congo, and especially the Katanga. The Germans intended to drain the copper of the Katanga and to provide that province with food and cattle. The establishment of a rail-ferry across Tanganyika was decided upon in order to bring over, without transshipment, the wagons from the German to the Belgian railway line.

A word now as to Tabora: its foundation by the Arabs dates back to ancient times, but in 1871 it was taken by the great native conqueror Mirambo. It was here that the first Belgian expeditions were organized in the direction of Tanganyika and the Congo, expeditions which led to the foundation of the Free State. Indeed its flag once flew over the town. It was not occupied by the Germans until 1899. In recalling those early times, the lecturer spoke with admiration of Stanley, and of the first Belgian pioneers—Storms, Cambier, Popelin, Becker, Crespel, Ramackers.

The district about Tabora is inhabited by a courageous and active race of Bantu origin, in whom Stanley saw the "coming race," and whom the founder of the colony, Carl Peters, compared to the Japanese. In their anxiety to make the most of all natural resources, the Germans compelled these natives to go as workmen to the plantations on the coast, where they were reduced to a servile state, closely resembling slavery. No wonder the native population shouted to the Belgian troops as they passed through Tabora. "The people of the fifteen strokes have fled. May they never come back!"

With these thoughts in mind the harbor installations at Dar-es-Salaam, which cost nearly 75,000,000 marks, and of which nothing now remains but the wreck of the enormous cranes flung by the dynamite into the sea, take on a new significance, as does Tabora, which, with its fine avenues, and comfortable houses in European style, is a garden city.

MUSIC

BOSTON, Mass.—At Mechanics Hall on Wednesday evening, the French military band which is touring United States Army and Navy camps gave a concert under the direction of Capt. Gabriel Parés. A large audience applauded the performers in a program that included chamber music selections with stringed instruments, as well as selections for the brass and wood harmony. For the men under Captain Parés are artists of all around musical training, and many of them can do harder things than just to "play in the band." The concert was given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., and the proceeds were devoted to the fund of the Foyer du Soldat.

At the annual meeting of the Oliver Ditson Society for the Relief of Needy Musicians, officers were elected as follows: President, Arthur Foote; secretary and treasurer, Arthur W. Smith; trustees, Charles H. Ditson, George W. Chadwick and Wallace Goodrich.

Members of the graduating class of the New England Conservatory of Music gave a concert in Jordan Hall last evening. The performers included Carl Bergmann, Raymond A. Crawford, Louise E. Bunker, Margaret E. McSweeney, Esther V. Schultz, Hester J. Deasey and Helen Wegmann.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Certificates were given to 55 girls graduating from the Trade School for Girls by Michael H. Corcoran of the Boston School Committee on Wednesday evening. The exercises were held at the school on Massachusetts Avenue, presided over by Miss Mary J. Orr, first assistant in charge of the dressmaking department. Shop experiences were given by former students of the school who are now at work, and Miss Laura E. Cragin told several stories. "The Three Weavers," "The Flag's Message," and the story of Parsifal. Patriotic and war songs closed the program.

NORMAL SCHOOL EXERCISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Framingham State Normal School held its graduating exercises on Wednesday, presenting diplomas to 143 young women. Of these 82 received certificates for grade teaching and 61 for positions as teachers of domestic science and household arts. The address to the class was made by Henry Whittemore, former principal, who retired last year. Samuel L. Powers of Newton, member of the State Board of Education, presented the diplomas.

GERMAN-OWNED PLANT IS SEIZED

Officers of Steel Company at
Koppel, Pa., Interned and the
Works Taken Over by Alien
Enemy Property Custodian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Acting under orders from T. W. Gregory, Attorney-General, and A. Mitchell Palmer, alien enemy property custodian, Joseph Howley, United States marshal, has seized the steel plant of the Orestein-Arthur-Koppel Company, of Koppel, Pa., one of the largest German-owned concerns in America, and interned all of its executive officials. The plant will, in the future, be operated by the government, under the supervision of T. H. Given, a Pittsburgh financier, who has been designated custodian by Mr. Palmer.

The officials of the company interned are Eric Joseph, president of the company; Pittsburgh; A. P. A. Grunitz, Beaver Falls, Pa.; R. W. Bursack, Koppel, Pa.; K. Hanson, Sewickley, Pa.; Fred Doeller, Koppel, Pa.; W. Stelshel, Pittsburgh, Pa.; G. Philip, Beaver Falls; M. Ritter, Koppel; A. C. Schmol, Beaver Falls; E. Bergner, Koppel, and B. H. Behrens, Pittsburgh. They are all German alien enemies and their legal residence is Berlin. They were sent here by the company several years ago to take charge of the plant.

The government officials have repeatedly to discuss the seizure of the plant and the internment of the officials. The company is reported to have been under investigation for several years. It has been engaged in the manufacture of steel cars for coal mining. It is said that the only reason the concern was allowed to operate was that it was necessary for the government to have steel cars to increase coal production.

About six months ago local department of justice agents raided the plant and confiscated much of its correspondence, among which was a code. The code was explained by the officials as being one by which commercial messages were transmitted to their various branches in South America, Mexico, Russia, China, South Africa and other parts of the world. Evidence was also uncovered which revealed that the company had constructed an armored car for the Mexican Government.

During the past few months, it is reported, the concern has been carrying on an extensive steel business with Mexico in such a suspicious manner that the government was obliged to take drastic action.

IN A VILLAGE UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The village was close to the trenches and there were very few houses left, but in one of them lived an old Frenchman, writes Lieut. J. B. Morton, in an article entitled "Under British Protection." The windows of his house were broken long ago. He may at first have tried to replace the glass. But it came to be a recognized thing that one's windows cannot remain intact. Indeed, it was lucky to have a house at all. So the windows were filled with brown paper or bits of boarding. The house stood in the angle of a little narrow lane, and banks rose up on each side of it, which may explain why it was a fortunate house.

The old man was one of the few inhabitants left, and in the evenings one could walk into his quaint parlor and be shaved by a rather unsteady hand. While he piled his razor he would talk, always in French. It gave one the impression that it was essential for him to get rid of the ideas stored up in his head through all his lonely days and nights. It did not matter whether there was anyone to understand or not. The main thing was to express himself; he was greatly delighted to find that a customer could speak French.

When asked why he still stayed in his house, with the British guns all round him and the chance of a German shell at any moment, he would explain that he was born in the village and had rarely left it.

"One does not adapt oneself to a new life easily, and then, this is my home. Voilà tout!" So he stayed on. It was only to those who became more intimate with him through a knowledge of French that he revealed any more of his mind than that. To those who came to talk to him in the evenings he asserted that his greatest pleasure now was to hear the British shells going over toward the German lines. At night, when he thought of the sufferings of his people, he rejoiced to hear those shells; and in the daytime it pleased him to see the khaki figures moving about among the ruins. Also, he had grown accustomed to his visitors in the evenings, and would inquire after them if they were long away.

Somewhat, the presence of this old man meant quite a lot to the fighting men. He became almost an institution. He was like an idea that had materialized, something always in the midst of the noise and the mud as a reminder that behind the tragedy of destruction there was a great dream. If there had been a fight on the outskirts of that village, a hand-to-hand "scrap," every man would have thought of the old man and his quaint house, for both were well known all along the sector. He was under British protection. He relied on it. That was his home. Voilà tout.

DOMINION POWER BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A new department has been brought into being by the Canadian Government, which is styled

the Dominion Power Board, which will have for its chief duty the coordinating of all activities of the various federal departments which deal in any way with matters relating to fuel and power resources of the Dominion. The main object of this step is to handle properly the problem of acquiring sufficient fuel for the coming winter months, and avoid if possible the hardships which were experienced last winter. The chairman of the board is the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, who is at present in London, with the Prime Minister. Sir Robert Borden. Preliminary steps were taken, however, before the departure of Mr. Meighen, which included the cooperation of the various provinces, the premiers of which will confer with the new board in Ottawa on the return of the Canadian ministers from England. Included in the program of the board is the question of cooperating with the American Government.

SAWMILL UNITS TO BE CONTINUED

New England Men Who Do Not
Enlist for the Service to Have
Places Filled From Regulars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The success of the New England sawmill units sent into Scotland last year is indicated in official reports received in New Hampshire from E. C. Hirst, manager of the units. Mr. Hirst is first forester of New Hampshire and was granted leave of absence by the New Hampshire Forestry Commission at the time he went abroad.

The present location of the units is at Ardara, Scotland, on the estate of Andrew Carnegie. Over 100 of the men, most of whose homes are in New Hampshire and Maine, have enlisted since arriving in Scotland in the twentieth regiment of American engineers, recruiting officers having canvassed them in May at the instigation of American military authorities.

It is expected that in July a large number of the members of the units will return to this country. An arrangement will be entered into between this country and Great Britain whereby members of the expedition may enlist in an American forestry company, and the forestry company will be used by Great Britain to continue lumbering operations now being conducted by the units.

These men will be attached to a battalion of engineers. Each company in the battalion will include 250 men, sufficient to operate five or six of the sawmills now operated by the sawmill units. To take the places of such men as return to this country this summer, the army will recruit to strength from other forestry troops, so that all the mills can be operated under military control.

"The New England Sawmill Units," says the report, "have produced more timber per man, per day, than any of the military lumber units on the other side. The British Government is very anxious to retain the services of the organization, and under the conditions necessary here for rationing and control of the work, it is unquestionable that military organization is the only means by which continued operation can be assured."

"The British Government is of course obliged to send back to the United States any of our men who wish to return after June 15. Those who do not take advantage of the opportunities offered here for voluntary enlistments, and return home this summer, do so with the full understanding of their status under the Selective Draft Law."

The sawmill units were dispatched last summer through the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee. The other New England states contributed, the expense of each unit being about \$12,000 at the outset. Most of the money was raised by popular subscription.

ALLEGED PLOT TO ROB GOVERNMENT FOILED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four employees of the War and Navy departments were arrested yesterday on the charge of trying to collect on a duplicate bill for \$187,000 submitted by a dry dock company for repairs to a government vessel. The arrested men were Clyde C. Waltman, yeoman in the Navy Department's bureau of supplies and accounts; Charles E. Waltman, business man of Victoria; Benjamin W. Peake, soldier stationed at Ft. Meigs, Washington, and D. M. Mowry, stenographer employed in the signal corps office, formerly of Lancaster, Pa. All were released on bail.

CANADA'S TRADE REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—According to the monthly trade statement issued from the Canadian department of customs, Canada's trade for the first two months of the fiscal year decreased over \$900,000 as compared with the same period last year. The trade for the Dominion for April and May last totalled \$323,096,216 as compared with \$415,809,726 in 1917. The imports during the first two months amounted to \$169,296,773 or nearly \$27,000,000 less than the previous year. The explanation of the decrease in the Dominion's trade is attributed to the decrease in exports, especially those of agricultural products and manufactured articles, while the decrease in imports is attributed to the restrictions placed in the importation of certain articles.

GERMAN ELIMINATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LARAMIE, Wyo.—German has been eliminated from the curriculum of the University of Wyoming here for the duration of the war, by a resolution adopted unanimously by the board of trustees.

TEACHERS TO GET SALARY INCREASES

Boston School Committee Passes
Order by Which the Elementary
Instructors Get Flat Ad-
vance of \$96 on Sept. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Salary increases, practically as agreed upon last November, were passed by the Boston School Committee Wednesday evening. The bulk of the money appropriated by the Legislature for such increases goes to the elementary teachers, a sum of \$150,000 for the present fiscal year and \$600,000 for the ensuing year. Elementary teachers get a flat increase of \$96 beginning Sept. 1 and those who have not attained their maximum get a second \$96 increase upon the anniversary of their entrance into the schools until they reach their maximum. Elementary teachers entering the service will in future start at \$696, instead of \$600, and receive annual increments of \$96 until they reach the maximum of \$1368.

To principals of elementary schools was given a single increase of \$120 and principals of high schools an increase of \$144. About 60 clerks are to be raised at least \$120.

Application of two teachers for sabbatical leave to do Red Cross work in France precipitated a discussion as to whether it should be on half pay. The superintendent, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, thought that this was not "study and travel" within the interpretation of the law. He was sustained by Henry Abrahams, Michael H. Corcoran and Richard J. Lane.

The resignation of Mrs. Eva Whitling White, director of the extended use of school buildings was received. Mrs. White having accepted a position as head of the work for women and girls in the Commission on Training Camp Activities under Raymond B. Fotschick, Nathaniel J. Young was promoted to the position of director of athletics from that of assistant director. Miss Ada M. Pitts was made director of special schools and classes, promoted from supervisor. Miss Cora E. Bigelow and Miss Katherine E. Coveney were promoted from instructor of special classes to special assistants in charge of special classes. Miss Eliza D. Graham was promoted to the position of master's assistant.

John Carroll, submaster at the Longfellow School, was appointed master of the John Cheverus district in East Boston in place of Frederic L. Owen, who was transferred to the Christopher Gibson School district in Dorchester. Daniel W. O'Brien was promoted to assistant director in the department of manual arts in charge of gardening.

Consolidation of the Harvard and Frothingham districts in Charlestown as proposed by the superintendent at the preceding meeting was passed, Mr. Abrahams, Miss Curtis and Judge Sullivan voting in the affirmative. It was decided to discontinue the Wells, Hancock and Bowdoin evening schools next year, the need for them having passed by reason of the decrease in immigration.

The business agent submitted a total budget estimate of \$7,574,931 for school expenses the coming year, to be provided for by the assessors out of the taxes, with the exception of about \$150,000, which will come from unexpended balances and other sources.

The question of the superintendency was not touched upon at this meeting, but may come up at a special meeting called for next Wednesday evening.

MR. CLYNES ON THE WORKERS' PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, England.—In the course of his presidential address at the Congress of the National Union of General Workers at Blackpool, Mr. Clynnes, M. P., said that no one could speak of the war without remembering the enormous sacrifices which the workers of Britain had made in defense of a great cause. They denied to no other class its claim for patriotic self-denial or heroic conduct; but they looked with pride upon the fact that some of the noblest deeds which had been recorded in the war stood to the credit of unknown workmen, whose station in life was humble, but whose sense of duty and daring in face of great dangers should never be forgotten.

Those who believed that diplomacy upon different lines or the absence of secret treaties could have prevented war must surely see now that no diplomacy could avail where any one powerful and unscrupulous nation, backed by a war spirit and an enormous army, was determined to have war. The worst diplomacy might exist and yet peace be guaranteed so long as the will to peace prevailed, just as the best diplomacy would completely break down when treaties were treated as scraps of paper and an ambitious nation armed to the teeth craftily insisted upon war as the means to attain its piratical ends.

The burning desire of them all should be to prevent any continuance of the war longer than was required for a people's peace, for the security of democratic communities, and for obtaining terms which would allow both great and small nations to have their quarrels adjusted through some medium as a League of Nations. Unhappily these ends could not be reached by merely appealing to the moral conscience of Germany or by yielding to her militarist leaders. The peace terms of British labor, now approved by a Socialist and Labor conference of allied countries, has evoked no helpful response from the German people. The terms of peace which labor had approved could not be

secured unless labor continued loyalty to back up the country in resisting German aggression and in proving to the German people that war was not only a crime, but was the key to bitter and enduring losses to those who employed that method when national quarrels arose. They knew that the general terms of peace must eventually be arranged by negotiation, but negotiation for peace was impossible until unmistakable signs were given by Germany that the ideals for which the Allies were fighting were to take the place of the doctrine of force upon which she relied.

Turning to the question of food, Mr. Clynnes said that labor had formulated a food policy, and made insistent demands for state action upon certain definite lines. When he had been asked to share some responsibility for testing this policy he had accepted, because he felt that an opportunity for constructive work ought not to be shirked. The results so far attained would, of course, not give entire satisfaction, but if action had not been taken on the lines of the Ministry of Food the position now would be beyond endurance. Food prices had been reduced, but what was more important was that they had been kept from ascending under conditions of shortage which, if allowed free play, would have raised prices so high as to place scarce foods absolutely beyond the reach of working people.

Great quantities of food were now being imported from abroad, not on behalf of private traders, but by the Food Ministry for the benefit of the people. Next to the importance of food there was the problem of rationing the population and of distributing food in various areas in such a way as to apportion quantities fairly according to requirements.

They were still in a stage where defects and difficulties had to be overcome, but they might at least claim that good work had been done to place both rich and poor on a basis of equality. The Food Ministry had not undertaken the job of establishing a new and perfect social order. Its duty was to meet the present demands, and in face of immense obstacles it had managed at least to organize supplies, limit prices, and arrange distribution in such a way as to inflict less suffering upon their people than in any other country, except America, now engaged in the war.

Much was now being said, continued Mr. Clynnes, about future relationships between employers and employed, and of the terms on which industry might be conducted so as to increase the volume of national wealth and repair the ravages of the war. Future good relationships would be impossible unless the spirit displayed in the past by some employers was absolutely buried. Workmen must no longer be regarded as merely figures in a book or numbers on a board in the office. The human side of industrial service must govern future relationships in the workshops. Workmen would be better workmen when they found that they were treated as human beings. The shop must be a place of control, which they would like to see should operate through committees of men acting, not in revolt against the methods of trade unions or against the heads of the firms, but jointly with both in a spirit of cooperation, for the common good of trade and all engaged in it.

SURVEY OF COAL IN CAPE BRETON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Entrance into the coal mining industry in Cape Breton and the operation of mines in Inverness County is under consideration by F. S. Peabody, head of the Peabody Coal Company, of Chicago, with mines in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia and Oklahoma, who recently visited this island in company with C. A. Magrath, Dominion Fuel Controller, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, commissioner of mines in the Nova Scotia Government, and Hon. F. B. McCurdy, of the Dominion Government.

Mr. Peabody was accompanied also by two of his company's experts, W. H. Leland, vice-president, and L. A. O. Gabaney, geologist. With them and Samuel H. Taylor, M. E., of Pittsburgh, he made a short trip to Inverness County and it is understood that Mr. Gabaney is shortly to return to Cape Breton to make a thorough examination of the Inverness deposits. Some development has already taken place in Inverness County, but the companies operating from time to time have not been conducted with conspicuous success.

FREIGHT TONNAGE CONTROLLER NAMED

Service of the United Press Associations

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Appointment of R. S. Barrett, commercial attaché, as controller of freight tonnage, has resulted in rates from Argentina to the United States dropping from \$100 gold a ton to \$25 a ton. The peace time rate was \$5 a ton.

Individual competition and lack of tonnage here caused rates to go as high as \$125 gold for baled wool and tallow. One exporter paid \$200 a ton on a shipment of furs to the United States. Mr. Barrett is allotting cargo space to shippers who have contracts with the United States Government.

During June and July, 800,000 tons of material, essential for government use, will be shipped to the United States. Two hundred tons of hides, meats and other products are on the docks, awaiting shipment.

STATE INCOME TAX RETURN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The state income tax is expected to yield Massachusetts \$13,500,000 this year, it is announced from the office of the tax commissioner. This will be an increase of \$1,500,000 over the tax received last year.

PUBLIC FUNDS AND SECTARIAN ISSUE

Roman Catholics to Get \$210,000
of the \$270,000 Appropriated
for 1918 to Care for Depend-
ent Children in Cook County

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Since the appropriation of public funds for the care of dependent children in religious institutions has given rise to fresh discussion here of the question of separation of church and state, this bureau has undertaken to see just what the situation regarding these payments is in Cook County. This problem is by no means confined to this locality, however, because American communities seem to turn quite generally to church or private nonsectarian institutions for the care of their dependent children.

Cook County, this bureau learns on inquiry, has appropriated for the year 1918 for the care of its dependent children the sum of \$270,000. Of this amount \$210,000 approximately will go to Roman Catholic institutions for the care of children sent them by the courts.

Cook County has also appropriated in 1918 the sum of \$58,121.33 to pay off judgments which three Roman Catholic institutions secured against the county. The first of these judgments was given when the county failed to appropriate in 1917 for one of these institutions because of an injunction. Suit had been brought to stop the payment of public money to sectarian institutions and a victory won in the lower court. The institution carried the case to the State Supreme Court, which reversed the Circuit Court, and the school thereupon brought suit against the county and obtained a judgment for the money not paid it in 1917, namely, \$44,313.83.

This institution is receiving as usual this year funds from the county board. The other two suits were brought by other Roman Catholic institutions which had taken care of more children sent them by the court than they had been paid for by the county. These judgments were provided for in the 1918 budget and are now paid in full. Two more suits of the same nature as the last are now pending in the Circuit Court. They aggregate \$30,000. They are for other Roman Catholic institutions.

Regular appropriations for 1918, plus the judgments already paid, will total about \$270,000 paid by the county to Roman Catholic institutions, with the possibility of \$30,000 being added to the 1918 bill, a total debt for 1918 of close to \$300,000. If other Roman Catholic institutions at the end of the year find they have cared for more children sent them by the courts than they have been paid for and they bring suit and get judgments, the grand total for 1918 may run over that.

There is in addition \$10,000 going to two schools which, it is both claimed and denied, are Lutheran sectarian institutions. There was no doubt that at one time a Lutheran institution here did receive public money. Opposition within the church to the practice led to its dissolution. The people who fought the union of church and state claim that the institution sprang up again under a new guise to get around the law, and they declare it still to be sectarian. The school officials insist that their institution, now dual, is nonsectarian. It has non-Lutherans on its board and certainly, if it is actually sectarian, it is by no means anywhere near as sectarian as the other institutions mentioned, which, of course, are avowedly so.

The rest of the county appropriations to nonsectarian institutions for 1918 is in the neighborhood of \$50,000. Roman Catholic institutions receive this year about \$210,000, and the others about \$60,000.

The number of children being taken care of by the county is estimated at a little over 2000.

LOBSTER CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—Observation of the lobster fishing industry in Nova Scotia is advocated by Prof. J. T. Hebert of the University of New Brunswick, who is in Cape Breton on behalf of the Dominion Department of Fisheries to carry on a campaign among the lobster fishermen and canners. Since 1897 the decline in the weight of the annual lobster pack in Nova Scotia has been 1,250,000 pounds, so that in 1916 the weight stood at 3,750,000 pounds. In the same period the "live lobster" trade slumped no less than 54 per cent. The lobster hatcheries are not regarded as a success.

ELECTION OF WOMAN CHEMIST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for the first time in its history has elected a woman to a seat on its council. The new member is Miss Margaret E. Buchanan, president of the Association of Women Pharmacists, and a partner in a London firm of dispensing and analytical chemists. An interesting point in the election of Miss Buchanan is that, although there are a number of women enrolled in the Pharmaceutical Society, her nomination is due entirely to the votes of the male members of the society.

MISSOURI PRIEST ACCUSED

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Why the Cedar Tree Has So Much to Say

Going along a road one day were a very tall lady and a very small girl. The little girl was called Buntie and the very tall lady was just Mummie. As they walked up the hill, Mummie said:

"Shall we count all the nice things we can hear, Buntie?" Buntie clapped her hands, and immediately tried to see who could hear the most. First Mummie said: "I can hear the wind in the grass." Then Buntie quickly counted: "A lark singing! and oh! the tinkle of a little brook over the stones."

Of course, they stopped and played in the brook for a time, till Mummie cried: "I hear chuf-chuf-chuf; why, it's a steam plow." But, better still, Buntie heard: "Cuckoo, cuckoo, cuckoo," the first that spring. And soon she stopped again and pointed far down the valley to a thin ribbon of white smoke, saying: "I hear a train rumbling. Oh! now I hear the whistle, and oh! Mummie, do listen to the lambs talking to their mummies."

Then there were peewits and gulls calling, as they followed the plow, and the noise of carts in the distance, with the slow, heavy steps of the horses. At last, when they stopped under a big cedar tree, Mummie thought they would never get on, for there were so many things to listen to; so she said: "Buntie, shall I tell you a story about the cedar tree?" Of course, Buntie said "Yes," and she liked the story so much that their long walk was finished before she had time to think how far they had been.

"Here I am," said the cedar tree, "looking as dowdy as dowdy can be, and there are the elms tossing their heads in the air, just because they think they look nice in their new frocks. There are the hedges all green and gay, there are the fields all shimmering with green, and here I am in this old frock. No one wants to look at me; I am a perfect sight in these old clothes." And the cedar tree went on grumbling and murmuring to itself. Not for long, though, for soon the little breeze came frolicking along. He loved to rustle the branches of the old cedar, and stayed quite an hour tossing and blowing them this way and that, so as to hear the swish, swish of the needles, making delicious tunes and lullabies. For, in all his wanderings and adventures, the little breeze could never find any other kind of tree that talked so musically and, in spite of its discontent, the tree could not help feeling pleased with such appreciation.

"Presently a little child came trotting up the lane and stopped to listen when she heard the breeze. What she heard reminded her of the sea, and she stayed contentedly while she pictured the lap, lap, of the waves breaking on the beach, and thought of the golden sands and sand castles and all the fun she had last summer.

"Two nice things in one day," thought Mr. Cedar that night, before he tucked himself up to go to sleep,

for, like all the best people, he had been taught to count up the nice things at the end of the day. Yet he still thought enviously of the other trees in their green frocks and, particularly, of the elms who laughed at his shabby clothes.

"Good morning," said a small voice one day, a little later. "Good morning," replied Mr. Cedar, politely, wondering where in the world the voice came from. At last, right at his feet, so close to him that he had not even thought of looking, he saw a little cluster of violets scattered among the roots, just peeping out of the grass. "Hope you don't mind," continued the small voice, "but it is so nice and cool under your dark green branches that we thought we would like to live here. The elms are so restless and have such shallow roots that we made up our minds to find something more dependable. And there is plenty of water here, because, being such a good housekeeper, you make good strong roots to fetch it."

"Another nice thing," thought the cedar, but he still felt that a new frock was his heart's desire. The summer came and the other trees soon began to look dusty, but the cedar never looked dusty, for his spiky fingers saw to that; really, in a house was something that could not be allowed. The summer passed and with the autumn the trees changed into even lovelier frocks. The beeches, all red and brown, shone like copper on the hillside. But the silly old cedar had forgotten all about the nice things he had heard and felt even sorer for himself.

"One afternoon, however, the same little child came running up the lane. She passed the golden trees, again stopped under the cedar, and she shouted with delight as she filled her basket with the lovely cones lying thick under the tree. One night, later on, a man was walking slowly home in the moonlight. He had lost his way in the hills and did not know which way to turn. Suddenly, in the distance, he caught sight of the great tree standing out clearly against the sky line, a distinct landmark because so different from all the other trees. "Thank you," he whispered to the cedar, as he climbed the bank and found the lane.

"When the winter came, only the cedar tree looked warm and snug, and lots of little birds used to come every night to go to bed in the nice thick branches. Sometimes, on sunny days, a little red robin perched on the very top of the tree and sang to the cedar till he felt happy all over. Then, at last, the cedar saw that it did not matter about his old clothes any more, as he could make so many people happy in different ways and he became quite content. He had found out that:

"The world is so full of a number of things,
I am sure we should all be as happy as kings."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A 1918 Jack and Jill

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Jack and Jill
Went up the hill,
With a water-pot between them;
To plant the seeds
For their country's needs.
Oh my! You should have seen them!

But, by and by,
When many an eye
On their crops is wistfully gazing,
They will be good
And share the food
And flowers of their own raising!

In a farmer's smock,
And a garden-frock,
With pockets pranked with posies;
A hoe and a spade,
And plants half-made
(Onion-sets and roses).

Work for the Jelly-Fish

Timothy Blink and the Bees

Timothy was in a buttercup field, when a great golden bee flew right into his face. "I beg your pardon," it said, in a deep, husky voice. "That comes of being in such a hurry. I'm always flying into something or other!"

Timothy smiled and murmured, "Doesn't matter a bit." But the bee, instead of buzzing off at once, stopped on a tall daisy and looked at him closely.

"If I'm not much mistaken, you're Timothy Blink, aren't you?" it asked. Timothy nodded and the bee buzzed to itself a moment and then said, "Want to come with me?" Timothy nodded again quickly and smiled. Soon he found himself flying hurriedly about with the bee, who told him that its name was Goldie.

All over the field they flew, among buttercups and daisies, along hedges where bloomed roses and honeysuckles, and the bee buzzed and worked and, at last, said: "Come on!" and dashed off straight as a dart for its hive, over several fields till it came to a lovely garden; and, there, down on the grass, was the hive.

Coming and going, buzzing the while, were many other golden bees. Goldie just had to shout: "This is Timothy!" and they all welcomed him. At the door of the hive were two sentinels who kept out stranger bees who sometimes made a mistake and came to the wrong hive; these stood on one side to let Timothy and Goldie in. Timothy watched while Goldie carefully stored away the honey taken from the flowers, and he admired the honeycombs and the coolness and order of it all; and then away and away they went again, to other fields and other flowers.

"Why do you come so far?" asked Timothy.

"Oh, well," said Goldie, "some of the others are doing the garden and round that part. I like coming a long way; the flowers seem better, but I don't know why."

On their journeys they passed many beautiful butterflies, some purple and black, some green and gold, also flitting from flower to flower. "They live on honey, too, don't they?" asked Timothy, as one bright blue one poised for a moment on a sunflower near them. "Yes, they do," buzzed Goldie, "but they always forget to save any. Nice creatures, but a bit lazy." He rose heavily at that moment and made for home.

At the setting of the sun, Goldie was one of the last to leave off working; there were always flowers that closed late, he explained. When Timothy said good-night, one of the bees inside called Goldie and suddenly two of them came out and buzzed around a corner, bringing from under a hollyhock leaf a little green

Special Revenue Stamps

Special revenue stamps are to be issued by the government for use by persons dealing in stocks at stock exchanges, bonds of trade, produce exchanges and similar places where their documents are taxed to provide funds with which to finance the war with Germany. All stock transfers and future delivery contracts are subject to taxation under the war legislation enacted by Congress last October, says Boys Life, and the new stamps will be in colors that are distinctive from those of the current revenue labels.

When the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington was nearly ready to print the new stamps, it found that the government's supply of colored inks had run short. As the bureau was busy putting forth Liberty Loan . . . literature, it was decided to prepare a provisional issue, and these stamps are now in use. The 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 cent, and the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 60 and 100, 500 and 1000 dollar (and perhaps other) denominations of the current documentary revenues issued in 1917, the over-print "stock transfer" has been placed, in two lines in black letters. "Future delivery" has been similarly surcharged upon each of these values also, thus making two sets. And upon the \$5 blue and \$10 yellow of the retired 1914 documentary series, "stock transfer" has been over-printed, also in two lines in black.

Clearing

Yesterday morning I rode on a train. Into the city so gray.
All the car windows were covered with rain,
Hiding the world away.

Making the places look jiggly and queer;
Houses and churches and trees,
All in a jumble so dismal and drear.
Where was the beauty in these?

Yesterday evening I rode on a train
Out of the city so blue.
Breezes were blowing away the rain,
Sunshine was breaking through.

Glistening pictures went rushing along.
Pictures of field and tree.
Isn't it wonderful how the sun
Paints them for you and me?
—Ruth Lyon, in The Parents Magazine.

It was rather windy, and the sea was tossing the fish about, when the jelly-fish saw an opening between two points of land toward which he swam. He had not gone far when he came across the sea-urchin.

"Where did you come from? Where have you been?" cried the sea-urchin, almost in the same breath.

"I would like to ask you the same question," said the jelly-fish. "As for me, I have been keeping out in the deeper waters, for I have found that the shore is no place for a fish like me, who has no legs, even if it is rather pretty."

"I guess that is the best plan, for the water is such a beautiful place that I do not understand why anyone would want to live on the land," said the sea-urchin. "Now this is where I live most of the time, between these two islands."

"It is a charming place," said the jelly-fish, "and the waves are like little emilies in here, aren't they? Out where I live the waves laugh louder and I like that, but sometimes they roar, and then I would like especially to be right in here with you."

"Of course, you're a jelly-fish," answered the sea-urchin thoughtfully. "And you like deeper water than we sea-urchins do most of the time; but places like my home, between islands or rather near the shore, are the very best for us. It's almost time a friend of mine came along, the minnow. I suppose you know him."

"I have seen minnows," the jelly-fish repeated slowly. "But they are generally rather little fish, aren't they?" "Here he comes," cried the sea-urchin, "so you can see for yourself whether you know him."

"I don't believe I do," murmured the jelly-fish doubtfully.

"Then you must know him at once, for he is a great friend of mine," exclaimed the sea-urchin, so loudly that the minnow heard him.

"Is this the jelly-fish of whom you've told me the last few days?" said the minnow, swimming up to the other fishes.

"This is the very fellow," replied the sea-urchin heartily, "and I hope he will go with us to our gardens today."

"Gardens!" exclaimed the jelly-fish. "Do you mean to tell me that you and the minnow have gardens?"

"Yes," they both answered together, and the minnow added, "I owe it all to the sea-urchin; I never would have thought of having a garden of my own, if the sea-urchin had not shown me his and then helped me to get mine started."

"Come, come," urged the sea-urchin, "don't make me ashamed. Of course I wanted to help you have a garden, and it is ever so much more pleasant for me to have you come and work in your garden near me than it was to work alone. You forget what a help you are to me when I need any-

one." With that the sea-urchin started away and the minnow whispered to the jelly-fish, "He is a funny fellow. Every time I want to thank him for what he has done for me, he tries to stop me. One day I was tossed up on the shore by the waves and he took me right on his back and got me into the water again."

"He did almost as much for me," interrupted the jelly-fish, "when I was thrown up on the beach and left there by the waves; he told me the waves would come in and get me again."

"He is such a splendid fellow and I could hardly believe he was a fish at all when I first saw him," laughed the minnow. "I wonder that he left you. I guess he knew I would show you the way to his garden. Shall we go there now?"

"Yes, do," assented the jelly-fish, and off they swam, the minnow leading the way till they came to the gardens.

The jelly-fish had never been between a little underground stream and he was a bit doubtful about entering there, because he thought he might in some way get on the land again. However, he didn't say a word about his doubts to the minnow, but followed him into this sort of water-tunnel. When he came through on the other side, into the little salt water lake in the middle of the island, he was much surprised.

"My! Is this your garden?" he exclaimed breathlessly. "It is wonderful, wonderful!"

"Come over and see my garden," called the sea-urchin, who was hid in some of the wavy water-grass of his garden.

The jelly-fish swam in the direction from which came the voice of the sea-urchin, while the minnow went over to his own garden. In a minute, he had found the sea-urchin. "Why did you run away from me?" the jelly-fish asked, as if he were offended.

"I was anxious to get to my work," replied the sea-urchin. "You can see that there is getting to be a good deal of work here for me to do."

"Can't I help you?" asked the jelly-fish. "I should love to have some part in your garden. There must be something I can do."

"I don't like to set you to work, the very first time you come to visit me," said the sea-urchin, "but I really do need some one to help me with my water grasses and berry bushes and seaweeds. I didn't like to speak of this to the minnow, for fear he might leave his own garden and insist on helping me with mine. He has helped me very much with my garden already."

"I guess you have helped him with his, too," said the jelly-fish, with a smile that was so broad it sent several tiny ripples to the surface of the water. "Wasn't it you that showed him about his garden first and helped him get it planted and—?"

"Yes, he did," broke in the minnow,

swimming up without being observed by the other two fishes till they heard him speak. "He's very ready to tell what I've done for him, but—"

"Friend Minnow," interrupted the sea-urchin, "please, don't interrupt us so suddenly again. I do not like to tell you that it isn't quite polite to break in when other fishes are talking together. But never mind this time, for I have some very good news; the jelly-fish is going to help us with our garden. He has said that he will help me with mine and I know that he will be as kind to you some day, won't you, friend Jelly-fish?"

"I will be delighted to do any work on either garden that a jelly-fish can do," was the prompt answer.

"We'll give him things from our gardens, won't we, Minnow?" the sea-urchin asked with a wink.

"Certainly, certainly," the minnow answered quickly. "I was thinking yesterday that I would have to hunt for some one to help me soon, and it is very fortunate that your friend came along this morning."

"Very, very fortunate," echoed the sea-urchin, "even a little help with a garden means very much, and I think the jelly-fish is going to be a great help to us, for he is bigger and stronger than either of us. I only hope that he can stay with us all summer."

"The Dearly Loved Paudeen

Katherine Tynan, in her book "The Middle Years," gives the following picture of a little dog, which she brought to England from her Irish home:

"Paudeen, the most fascinating of nondescripts, was part Irish terrier; he had the wisest, shaggiest little gray face imaginable. . . . He was so small, and so quaint, and so wise, that the dog-loving English people were always for embracing him. In the midst of the Perivale fields, where there is or was a wicket-gate, one day a whole girls' school—daring, fat, peach-skinned little girls with shining locks—knelt down and worshipped him. He bore these attentions with a weary intolerance. It was the time of a muzzling order, and he wore a large wire muzzle like a cage on his head. Humorous old gentlemen used to make a feat of snatching his muzzle. In time he grew to love it, since it betokened a walk. When he added a coat to the muzzle, it completed his oddity. . . . And Paudeen was literary. In his puppy days, when he must tear up, he tore very gently the contents of the waste-basket; and once, in Ireland, he stole a bundle of goose-quills and laid them at my feet. . . . His bullying of big dogs, who conceded that his intellect made up for his size, was disgraceful. Yet he was always dearly loved."

To the Rocky Mountain National Park

It's only three days on the train from Boston or New York or Washington, two days from Chicago, a day and a half from St. Louis or from San Francisco. It's just outside of Denver, that is, about sixty miles by train and auto to the heart of the Rockies, where this new national park of hundreds of square miles is just waiting for visitors.

An Englishman, Lord Dunraven, may be called the discover of the beauties of the mountains in Rocky Mountain National Park, and it was he who planned a great estate there, buying thousands of acres of land. But the land is so broad and high and wide and free that we are very glad that a large portion of it is now to be for all of the people.

Katharine and Harold lived in a city of southern Kansas, and one morning in the early part of July their father and mother told them that the next day they would start for Colorado. "Colorado? Is it cool there? What is Rocky Mountain Park? Will they let us play in it? How does it belong to Uncle Sam? Is it bigger than our whole city?" The children asked all these questions and more, while their daddy was busy getting his Maxwell car in shape for the trip and mother was packing suit cases and packages and the trunks for they were going the entire six hundred miles to the Park in their own auto.

They started early the next morning and the machine was so full of things that there was hardly room for the feet of four persons, even if two were children; but no one minded that, and soon they were going rapidly across the easy level roads of their state. The first day they traveled far, but the second not as far, for it was so much more hilly that it was difficult to go as fast as they had gone on the previous day.

The third day they began to know what real mountainous country was and they found that they were obliged to stop for gasoline much sooner than they had expected. They might have gone into the Park by the way of Denver, as there are two roads that go out from this queen city of the lofty West; but their father had heard that the Loveland entrance was better for parties going in with their own machines. Loveland is about forty miles north of Denver and they reached this little city as it was getting dark. There they stayed at a small hotel over night.

In the morning they passed by lots of stores and stopped at one where daddy bought Katharine and Harold each a suit of brown coveralls and a big cowboy hat. The hats cost only five cents each and were strong and comfortable. Both children wanted to put on the new play-clothes at once, but, instead, they had to hurry back to the hotel and then to their auto.

"Good-bye, Loveland!" they cried and waved their hands half a dozen times, as they went through street after street of the town, with houses rather close together for half a mile, till they came to a road which went past larger farms and fields of wild red and white poppies. Then it was not many miles before they came to the beginning of the Big Thompson Cañon, where there were only cottages or camps every mile or so.

"What is this river?" Harold kept asking his father, as on and on they went over the narrow road beside the swift dashing Big Thompson; and Mr. Kenyon would hardly have time to answer, "The Big Thompson," before the question would come again. "What is the name of this river now, papa? Why does it have the same name all the time? Why don't we come to another river? Where is the Little Thompson River?"

Sometimes Katharine would answer Harold, "Papa has told you that this is the Big Thompson. Don't bother him so much. Can't you see that this is all the same river, even when we cross a bridge or go around a turn in the road?" But in another minute, or two, the lively youngster would burst out again, "Is this the same river? Where is the Little Thompson?"

The lofty blue-gray walls towered on either side of the river to a height of from two to four hundred feet, for twelve or fifteen miles, and the road by the side of the roaring river was now on one bank and now on the other. The road, however, was wide enough for two autos to pass each other, and it was in fairly good condition; moreover, there were few hills on the trip. By noon the family were out of the cañon and still following the road by the same river. They stopped to eat their lunch near a spring, and how good the lunch they had bought in Loveland tasted can be guessed from the remarks of Harold and Katharine. "Isn't this a real picnic? I like this better than our Christmas party. Will we get lots more of these peaches in Colorado?"

After lunch, the children begged to go after wild flowers which abounded all along the road, now that they were outside the cañon, flaming Indian paintbrushes, dainty bluebells, delicate mariposa lilies, and a dozen other varieties. The children seemed to be as intent as humming-birds on the new and beautiful flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon could not resist gathering some also, and they were much surprised when their little girl came running up to them calling out: "I can't see brother. Can you see him?"

"No, he hasn't come back here at all," answered her mother hastily. "Are you sure that he isn't where you were, maybe behind a rock picking flowers?"

"I thought he might have done that," Katharine whimpered, "but I looked and I called and I couldn't find him."

"He may be just trying to hide," the father suggested. "At any rate, he has not been gone long enough to get very far away. I'll run over to the field

where you were, and you stay here with mama."

Mr. Kenyon ran quickly to the field where his children had been and called, "Harold, Harold, come out from behind that rock." There was no answer. He went farther into the field, called, and went over to look himself at any rocks which would probably appeal to a child as a hiding place. Not finding the little boy there, he began to look around to see if there was anything which might especially attract a child. He noticed, at some distance, a large plot which was crimson with large and beautiful paintbrushes. As red naturally holds our attention, such a group of flowers would make the little boy long to possess some.

Yes, Harold had been there, and Mr. Kenyon found his handkerchief to prove this. Looking closely at the flowers and grass, the father saw the direction in which his little son had gone. It led to a wood. There was a path through which the child might have passed, and the father followed this for a short distance, calling "Harold, Harold." Then there came the answer, "Hello, papa, I've found a cute little wiver! Is this the Little Thompson?" So this is what attracted the boy, even more than flowers.

The family were soon in their car, speeding along toward Estes Park, which is the town just outside of Rocky Mountain National Park. Here they found their camp waiting for them, a house of four rooms—part boards and part canvas. It was on a level plain, with mountains towering on all sides. Sheep Mountain being almost the lowest and Long's Peak, a mountain over eleven thousand feet high, the loftiest; but even the plain on which their house stood was seventy-five hundred feet above sea level. Wild flowers sprang up on every side and the breezes blew fresh and clear. In such a country Harold and Katharine had great pleasures in store for them.

The Mississippi's Carpet

The Mississippi River, most capricious and pampered of all streams, on which Uncle Sam has spent millions of dollars in jetties and levees to keep her in proper place, is now having a carpet made for her at an expense of many hundreds of thousands of dollars. Rather she is having a number of carpets made; not of cotton or linen or wool, but of trees and branches, says the New York Sun. Some of the carpets are a mile in length and 200 feet in width.

They will be used to carpet the bed of the river near Memphis, Tenn., in order to prevent the stream from changing its course and leaving the city high and dry. The Mississippi has an unfortunate and expensive habit of cutting new channels and deserting towns upon its banks that have grown up into thriving centers on account of their position on the stream. There are scores of towns that have been left, sometimes several miles back from the new river bed. Of course, this results in the ruin of the deserted town.

In the case of Memphis, the consequences of the river cutting a new channel several miles west of its present bed and leaving a city of more than 100,000 population stranded would be so serious that the government has come to the rescue of the threatened town. Immense carpets of willow branches, firmly fastened together, have been laid over the bed of the stream. These great carpets, heavily weighted with stone, sink to the bottom.

The carpets when properly laid are pinned in place by piles driven down through them deep into the bed of the river. That stops the erosion of the river bed and keeps the channel in place.

Smallest Nation on Earth

The red and white flag of Monaco floats over the smallest nation on earth, says the National Geographic Magazine. The entire area of the territory, whose symbol of authority it is, is only eight square miles. Although it is smallest in area, there are three smaller in population. It has 23,000 inhabitants, as compared with 5231 for Andorra, 10,716 for Liechtenstein and 11,513 for San Marino. Monaco is a small principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French department of Alpes-Maritime, except on the side toward the sea.

Mail in the Northwest

One of the hardships of the mounted police in the far Northwest is occasioned by the infrequency of the mails, says Popular Mechanics, some of the men receiving letters only three or four times a year. In the winter, going to the post office involves many days of travel with dog teams over wind-swept prairies, with little shelter for the night but the snow.

My Nursery

I have the prettiest designs upon my nursery wall. With flowers and birds among the vines. And in the green trees tall;

The ceiling is the clearest blue, Just like the sky by day. With wreaths of roses scattered thro', And butterflies at play.

For other things I search about That really are not there; I lie in bed and trace them out: Sometime I'll show you where!

Fine queens, and knights, and even kings. A castle on a steep: I find so many lovely things, I hate to go to sleep.

FANNY BURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A commonplace London house in a street so old as to be almost a street to-day, but not dissimilar to thousands of houses in the great metropolis in the Eighteenth Century and onward. Such was the house where Frances or Fanny Burney, as she was generally known, spent her most impressionable years, a house now lost in the mists of a vanished London, situated in a short and narrow street running out of the south side of Leicester Square, and in the middle of the Eighteenth Century not far removed from the fashionable quarter of the town.

Here, under her father's roof, a shy, awkward, and to all appearances uninteresting young girl was laying up a store of impressions gathered from that open book of human activities, the passing show of society. For all her shyness and reticence, Fanny Burney was gifted with a keen perception of character; she possessed a quick eye for the innumerable follies and weaknesses of human nature, and in the gatherings of professional men of letters and music, and of the aristocracy who frequented the house in St. Martin's Street she had ample material upon which to reflect. She tapped the fountain at its source, and upon the foundations of an education which force of circumstances compelled her to evolve for herself, with the assistance of the very beginning of a sister who showed her how to form the attractive pathos of early effort, she erected from the materials which daily passed before her eyes a more vital structure than any she could have built upon the second-hand knowledge to be gleaned from the best stored shelves of a library. Not that she was debarré from books, for her father's library was a well filled one, and, notwithstanding Macaulay's statement that upon its shelves rested but one solitary novel, Fielding's "Amelia," we have her own testimony to her early love of Richardson's novels, and to the width of her reading. As Mrs. Ellis has said—"Novels were brought into the house, if they did not abide in it."

Little did Dr. Burney's guests imagine that they were providing this young girl of such quiet demeanor with inspiration; doubtless they never gave the matter a thought, preoccupied as they were with themselves. How could it be supposed that anyone so shy and retiring would be likely to secure for herself a prominent position among English writers and find a permanent place in the hearts of an appreciative public? But Fanny Burney may be said, in one sense anyhow, to have proved the rule that the unexpected generally happens, simply because men are usually too blind to perceive what they should expect.

It would be difficult to imagine a greater contrast than that of the atmosphere respectively in which Fanny Burney and Charlotte Brontë spent their younger days. Both were shy, and readers will recall how Charlotte wrote in "Villette" "in company a wretched idiosyncrasy forbade me to see or feel anything." Unaccustomed to social entertainment such as Fanny had experienced, "excitement and exhaustion made savage work of me that evening," she wrote of her celebrated meeting with Thackeray. Doubtless to this lack of social intercourse in her younger days was due the absence of the ability to see more than one thing at a time which was one of her limitations.

Readers of Macaulay's Essays will recall how eloquent he waxed over the little drawing-room at No. 1 St. Martin's Street, crowded with peers, peeresses, ministers and ambassadors, and could scarcely restrain his rhetorical exuberance bordering upon inaccuracy when he came to describe "the great show of the night," the Russian Ambassador, Count Orloff, "whose gigantic figure was all in a blaze with jewels, and in whose demeanor the untamed ferocity of the Scythian might be discerned through the thin varnish of French politeness." One almost trembles to think of what the feelings of the shy and awkward Fanny, too shy to enter into the scintillating buzz of lightning wit and repartee, must have been when this semi-Eastern swash buckler of an Ambassador entered the room, "brushing the ceiling with his toupee." No wonder the girls all whispered in awe, and greatest wonder of all that Fanny escaped the vapors!

But her modest retirement to the unobscured background of a fashionable life, in which she was apparently playing so minor a part, was put to excellent use. A society so heterogeneous as that in which she was constantly thrown was bound to leave a strong impression upon a girl of strong imaginative power and fertility of invention, and it gave ample scope for the employment of social satire. While watching and listening, no peculiarity, no ridiculous situation amongst those around her, escaped her notice, and it is to the habit she early acquired of making up little stories out of her impressions that we owe the development of the powers which enabled her to produce "Evelina."

The story of the production of "Evelina" is too well known to bear repetition, but it may safely be said that its success may be ascribed to the fact that Fanny Burney, like the Brontës after her, felt an ever-growing and irresistible impulse to write it. She understood her own talents and she must put them to full use. Different as were the environments of Fanny and the Brontës, they had one factor in common; they were born to authorship and were impelled toward self-expression through the pen. Both Charlotte Brontë and Fanny Burney were driven forward, as it were, to confess their innermost and deepest thoughts and lay bare their whole heart. It seems to be a universal desire in humanity to have a confidant, and fortunately for the public these



35 St. Martin's Street, 1904

two found their delight in making the public their confidant. In her early diary it will be remembered how Fanny, referring to the letters of "Henry and Frances," relates how the reading of them had increased her relish for minute, heartfelt writings.

The letters which Fanny wrote to her father's old friend, Samuel Crisp, evince signs of the power which distinguishes her novel, "Evelina," and her description in her journal of the marriage of her father's old servant, Betty Langley, with John Hutton, glass polisher, alias footman, gives evidence even to these early days of her sense of the humorous and of her quickness in seizing upon any little peculiarities of manner; characteristics which give so much of the touch of human nature to her writings. She could not resist the temptation to jot down her thoughts as they cropped up, and she was stimulated in prosecuting the habit by the advice of Daddy Crisp—"Dash away whatever comes uppermost, the sudden sallies of imagination, clasp down on paper just as they arise," and the practice of diary writing and her letters to Crisp paved the way for "Evelina."

If ever a work succeeded solely upon its merits it was "Evelina." It had no sponsors, and the refusal of Dodsley to deal with an anonymous author was not an encouraging start when "Mr. Grafton," as Fanny Burney styled herself, had to cast around again for a publisher. Like many a beginner eager for fame she was glad to accept from Lowndes the £20 he offered her for the copyright. The fame came sooner than perhaps even she was entitled to expect and there were few writers of note to whose credit it was not placed by a puzzled public, but it speaks well for that public that when the name of the author was divulged the congratulations were general and loud, and amongst these the sweetest were those which came from Dr. Johnson, and which "almost crazed her with agreeable surprise." It is not remarkable that when four years later she published "Cecilia," the curiosity of literary circles was deeply roused and that the demand for the book was such as would please a successful novelist of today. At once she had sprung into fame and secured independence; the first she has retained, the latter she soon bartered for a post as the court of a boorish monarch who pronounced the great part of Shakespeare's writings to be stuff!

It is perhaps idle but pardonably admissible to speculate as to whether the step she took led to the atrophy of her power of invention and her imaginative grip and robbed the world of further intellectual pleasure. If ever a round peg was put into a square hole, it was done when Fanny Burney accepted a post at court. Macaulay has described her colleague, Mme. Schwellenberg, whose name almost makes one shudder as though one had come in collision with a swollen iceberg, as "a hateful old toadwater," and it was in the monotonous companionship of such a woman that Fanny was compelled to spend so much of the time which might have been devoted to the enrichment of literature.

It is difficult to refrain from wishing that the labor bestowed upon a diary of events at Court, lively and picturesque though it is, could have been expended in a direction which would have given wider scope to her powers of character drawing. Yet there is that human touch in her diary which will probably find it readers when "Evelina" will no longer evoke a responsive chord.

POSTMASTER FOR WORCESTER

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James F. Healy was appointed Wednesday by President Wilson as postmaster at Worcester, Mass.

plant vacant ground and several acres of land in the city hitherto lying idle have been sown with potatoes and other vegetables.

Even with the most favorable inland harvest Switzerland can never hope to cover her entire needs of foodstuffs and every effort should be made to increase this self-production at home. After the past experiences it would be almost criminal negligence to depend any longer on imports from abroad.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Charles C. Hanch, who is to be chief of the automotive products section of the United States War Industries Board, is now secretary of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, and also treasurer of one of the largest companies of the Middle West engaged in manufacturing automobiles and motor trucks. He will allocate all government orders for automotive products, and will work out, further than it already has gone, that cooperation between the motor industry and the government which has been admirable to date, but which is expected to reach even greater achievement in efficiency and patriotic service. Mr. Hanch has been president of the Chamber of Commerce of Indianapolis, and in the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce he has been chairman of the patents committee for the past five years, as well as secretary of the Chamber. As for the making of motors, he has been doing that for 20 years.

John F. Morrison, major-general, United States Army (regular), who has been stationed at San Francisco in command of the Western Department, is a West Pointer of the class of '81, whose service in the main has been in the infantry. He became a colonel in 1914 and a brigadier-general in 1915. His active share in the army's operations in Cuba and in the Philippines from '99 to 1902 was creditable. In 1904 he was one of the progressive and technically equipped observers sent by the United States to be with combatants during the Japanese-Russian war. From 1907 to 1912 he served on the staff of the War College in Washington.

Logan Waller Page, who is to be a prominent shaper of the policy of the newly created United States Highway Council, acting as a representative of the Department of Agriculture, is an engineer, a native of Virginia, who got his professional training at Harvard University, whither he was drawn by the presence of Professor N. S. Shaler of the department of geology. From 1893 to 1900 Mr. Page was the geologist of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, and also was on the faculty of the Lawrence Scientific School, one of the departments of Harvard. He then joined the staff of the Department of Agriculture as an expert in road building and the testing of road materials; and since 1905 he has been director of the United States Bureau of Public Roads. His superior knowledge of his business has led to his being enlisted in collateral, non-governmental agencies for improving the highways of the country; thus he has been president of the American Association for Highway Improvement. He has written much for the technical press on subjects about which he is informed, and also is the author of standard books on roads, paths, and bridges, and on testing road materials.

Sir William Weir, Secretary of State for the British Royal Air Force, who has just been raised to the peerage, is justly proud of the force over which he presides. Sir William Weir possesses exceptional qualities for his post. Not only does he combine great initiative with the necessary driving power to get things carried through, but in private life he is a business man who has been accustomed to administer things on a very large scale, and whose own work has, in many respects, therefore, drawn upon exactly the type of administrative ability that he will require to exercise at the Hotel Cecil. Besides all this Sir William has, as Mr. Winston Churchill once put it, war intuition of a high order. Sir William proved himself a tower of strength to the government in the organization and output of munitions, and more recently in organizing the output of aeroplanes. It is not too much to say that the success of the British air force in France is, in a large measure, due to him.

UNIFORM LOAN POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Sask.—Toward the end of June a conference of all western advisory committees of the Soldiers Land Settlement Board will be held either at Regina or Winnipeg, where a uniform policy of granting loans will be formulated. The conference will also take up the question of securing greater areas of arable land for soldiers to settle on. It is stated that the government will take steps in the near future to acquire large tracts of privately owned land for soldier settlement. Large numbers of soldiers are going into the Peace River country to take up land where they are forming communities, but there are a great many who dislike the idea of going to such a remote district.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

"A Store of Specialty Shops" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Annual June Sale of White Footwear

This sale is a yearly event looked forward to by many thrifty women, and more than ever this year because of the present market conditions. We have made large reductions from our former selling prices and advise the foresighted woman to select her needs for the entire summer. Distinctive models at prices that are absolute values:

White Snow Buck Oxfords	White Kid Boots	White Snow Cloth Pumps
Hand Waxed Soles Medium Heels	Hand Waxed Soles Covered Heels	Hand Turned Soles Low Heels
\$5.95	\$5.95	\$5.95
Value \$7.50	Formerly \$11.75	Value \$6.00

POSTAGE STAMPS OF THE LEVANT

German, Rumanian, Austrian and Russian Stamps

This is the second of a series of articles dealing with this subject. The first, taking up the British stamps issued for the Levant, appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on June 6.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the first part of this series some general idea of the foreign post offices in the Levant was given, and the issues of Great Britain were dealt with. There are, however, eight other countries to be considered under this heading.

Germany, like Great Britain, commenced to take an active part in the postal history of the Levant during a great campaign. With Great Britain it was the Crimean War, in Germany's case it was the Franco-Prussian campaign of 1870, when postal agencies were established by the North German Confederation. At first these went no further afield than Constantinople, but in 1898 a German post office was opened at Jaffa, and two years later others appeared at Smyrna and Beirut. In the early days the stamps used were the current adhesives of the North German Confederation, and like those of Great Britain, they were distinguished only by their cancellation. Later the empire series were used, and stamps were overprinted until 1894, when five values were surcharged, "10 Para," "20 Para," "1 Pfister," "1 Pfister," and "2 Pfister."

In 1900 the Germania issue, inscribed "Reichspost," was surcharged and five years later the then current "Deutsches Reich" series came into use in the Levant. The watermarked series was also overprinted in due course. All the work of overprinting was carried out at the Imperial Printing Works in Berlin.

Rumania's first attempt at establishing a postal service with the Levant was not a success. This was in 1898 when Rumania decided to open an office in Constantinople. The Ottoman authorities, however, would have none of it, and a compromise was effected by having a postal agency on board a vessel of the Rumanian Steamship Company, moored on the quay. This was in March, 1896. This continued for a couple of months, when the Turkish post office stepped in, and with the aid of the gendarmes boarded the vessel and seized the mails. This was the last of Rumanian post offices in the Levant, as no further attempt was made to establish one.

It is more than likely that Austria was the prime mover in the ultimate end of the floating post office, as the Austrian officials resented the appearance of Rumania very strongly indeed. During her brief career in the Levant five values had been introduced, surcharged in black, and later in violet, on the current 5, 10 and 25 bani. The numbers printed were as follows:

	Black surcharge	Violet surcharge
10 paras on 5b.....	750	3300
20 paras on 10b.....	6300	7200
1 pfister on 25b.....	3900	3000

The postmark used was a circle, in the center of which was the date. Inside the circle was the inscription, "Posta Romana-Cospoli," and outside a native inscription, reading, "Available by Rumanian steamships only."

Austrian postal interests in the Levant are quite ancient, history, and date from the early Eighteenth Century. The first stamps to be employed for use in the Levant were those of 1863, which were intended for Austrian Italy, and with the values in soldi. These were followed by a special issue similar in design to the current Austrian series, but with the values in soldi, and these were sold in the Levant post offices at the rate of four paras to the soldi. The Austrian army type was also introduced, with the value in soldi instead of in kreuzer. In this series, however, there was no stamp equivalent to a 10-paras denomination, so the 3-soldi green was overprinted "10 para 10," and this was done locally in Constantinople and the stamps were issued from there in September, 1886. Meantime a further supply of 10-paras stamps had been ordered from the State Printing Office at Vienna, and these two surcharges may be distinguished by their length, the local overprint measuring 16mm. and the one from headquarters only 15mm.

These special issues for the foreign post offices with the value in soldi were discontinued in 1888, when the ordinary Austrian issues were overprinted in black. These again gave place to the old method in 1909, when a complete series on the lines of the jubilee issue made its appearance.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD

The June Sale of White Tub Skirts

Offers the Best Values of Any June Sale in Our History

Every skirt—2000 in all—bought new for this sale, and economically priced at
\$2.89 and \$3.75
34 different styles.
These values warrant buying an entire Summer's supply.

The Fifth Ward Market

C. A. WRIGHT

473 State Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

These were the well-known designs by Prof. Kolman Moser, and the two chosen were those showing the Emperor Francis Joseph, head and shoulders, in military uniform, and for the three-quarters length, wearing the order of the Golden Fleece.

Like Austria, Russia was early in the field, and also issued special stamps for her offices in the Levant. The first adhesive dates from 1863 and was the only stamp in use for over two years. This was a large square stamp having as a design the Russian arms, and bearing the inscription: "Dispatch under Crossed Band to the East, 6 kop. per lot." These stamps were typographed in blocks of four at the Imperial State Printing Works, St. Petersburg, in oily ink on thin, un-surfaced paper, without watermark and imperforate. The color was Prussian blue in various shades. It should be mentioned that the mails were entrusted to the Russian Company of Navigation and Trade, which was founded at Odessa after the Crimean war.

Two other stamps, but of the usual Russian dimensions, were issued in 1865, and these were lithographed at Odessa at the order of the steamship company. No value is shown on the design, one being used for printed matter and the other for letter postage. The central design shows a quaint little steamboat, and the company's initials—R. O. P. I. T.—also appear with the imperial arms. These stamps were redrawn in 1868, the inscriptions, ship and arms, appearing in a second color. The redrawn stamps, however, had but a short existence, for in May of the same year a new permanent series appeared, typographed at the State Printing Works in sheets of 100. The design is a large ornamental numeral enclosed in an oval frame, and bearing the Russian inscription—"Eastern Correspondence." The size is that of most Russian stamps, and the paper used was that on which the current Russian stamps were printed. This series put an end to the semi-local stamps hitherto in use, and thenceforward the Levant post offices came under the direct rule of the Imperial Government. There were four values, 1, 3, 5, and 10 kopeks; but a change in the postal rates in 1878 was responsible for a provisional, and this was supplied by surcharging the 10-kopek stamp with a large numeral "8" in both black and blue.

Some three years later the postal tariff was again reduced, and more 10-kopek stamps were surcharged with a short, thick "7." In June, 1879, however, a regular 7-kopek stamp and also a 2-kopek value were introduced. Special issues were in vogue until 1900, when the contemporary Russian stamps were utilized for the East by adding a diagonal surcharge in Turkish currency. The first to appear was the 4-para on 1 kopek, and this was really an error, as it should have been 5-para. The 4-para stamps were sold in the Levant post offices at 5 para until the existing stock was exhausted.

In 1907 the jubilee of the Russian Levant post offices was celebrated by the issue of a special series of stamps of suitable design. The stamps are similar to the ordinary Russian, except that in place of the imperial arms appears a steamship with the dates 1857 and 1907. As a matter of fact this series did not appear until 1909, although it was ready for use long before then. The jubilee stamps were demonetized in March, 1911, and were replaced by the current Russian surcharged as before.

TRACTORS IN WINNIPEG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Hon. Valentine Winkler, minister of agriculture, has received information from Ottawa that the Ford tractor supply has run out, and no more orders can be accepted by the Fords on works for tractors under the government's "at cost plan." Since the scheme was started 165 tractors were bought by Manitoba farmers.

D. H. Brigham & Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Sale of Sweaters

Extraordinary Values

Shetland Wool Sweaters in the most favored coat and "slip-over" models with deep sailor collars and cash belts, in all the best colors.

\$5
Regular Values \$7.50 and \$8.50

Haynes & Company

ALWAYS RELIABLE

346-348 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

WASH SUITS

for the Little Boys

Most practical garments—they are easily washed, economical and are always smart appearing. Not only are these suits cool and comfortable, but they are prettier than ever. Fabrics include reps, linens, chambrays, kindergarten and Devonshire cloths, made in Tommy Tucker, Oliver Twist, Midly, Short Russian and other original styles. Sizes 2 1/2 to 10 years. Prices \$1 to \$5.

Maynard Coal Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

'Old Company Lehigh Our Specialty'

Tel. 180 or 5652

ARTHUR A. CALL

Fine Groceries

144 State Street SPRINGFIELD

BY OTHER EDITORS

Japan's Share in the War

OMAHA WORLD-HERALD—Two or three news items during the last few days indicate that Japan is to take a more active part in the war by the consent of all the Allies. Most men think that it is time that she should. She has done all that the Allies permitted, but so far the result is that Japan has profited a great deal by the war and lost little or nothing. Her industries have been running on high pressure at great profit and she has added many islands in the Pacific and the former German possessions in China to her territory. The news items say that Japan is to send a large naval force into the Mediterranean and make that region free of U-boats. Another dispatch is to the effect that China and Japan have come to an agreement concerning troops in Manchuria to help stop German aggression in Russia, and bring the Bolsheviks to a sense of their foolishness. Certain statements by Mr. Baifour also indicate that Japan is to be allowed to help win the war. Japan has added largely to her territory, her mercantile marine has not been disturbed for U-boats do not operate in that part of the world—her industries have prospered beyond all previous records and she has lost only a handful of troops in the conquests she has made. It is only fair that she should bear some of the greater burdens of the war. It is only justice to her to say that she has always been willing to do more, but the associated governments have never agreed as to what she should do.

The Punishment of Salaried Men

NEW YORK WORLD—The fact is a fact worth the particular attention of Congress that more than one-fourth of the income reported for federal income taxation in 1916 was returned by persons with incomes from \$3000 to \$10,000. These persons comprise the great body of the salaried classes of the country. Their incomes are what are called earned incomes, contrasted with incomes from investments. They are in their higher degrees the incomes especially selected by existing law for the discriminating and punitive extra tax of 8 per cent. Such a tax was not present when these incomes produced over a fourth of the taxable total. Are they likely to produce over a fourth of the total when it is present? Congress now has under consideration the imposition of higher rates on unearned than on earned incomes, after the manner of other countries given to income taxation. What is to be said in that case for a continuance of this outrage of a special discriminating tax on certain earned incomes?

Prohibition Legislation

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The prohibition issue, it seems to us, is vigorous enough and sound enough, to stand on its own legs and make its own way. Why, then, these persistent efforts to bundle it up, hide its face and rush it through Congress in the pocket of an appropriation bill? President Wilson is opposed to this character of legislation and we believe he is right. It is better to accomplish a purpose, especially when it is a good purpose, by direct means than by indirect methods. The rider evil cannot be blotted out too soon. President Wilson believes—and again he is right—that prohibition will and should come, but he insists upon direct and open consideration, without being tangled up with measures that have no connection and no relevancy.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Starting Thursday
An Extraordinary
Three-Day Clearance
of Spring and Summer
Apparel at Drastic
Reductions

MEEKINS, PACKARD & WHEAT

are holding a

June Sale of Domestic

at prices which we cannot again duplicate

Good Shoes and Hosiery

FOR ALL THE FAMILY

Fine Shoe Repairing

MORSE & HAYNES CO.

376 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

RE-GILDING FRAMES

The vacation season is the best time to have this work done. We take them just before you leave and they are ready on your return.

J. H. Miller Co.

21 Harrison Ave., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MAKE THE

Third National Bank

YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"

Springfield, Mass.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

POPULARITY OF
LIBERTY LOANS

Test of the Success of the Campaigns Found in the Number of Subscriptions, Rather Than in the Amount Subscribed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a letter to presidents of banks and trust companies throughout the country, outlining the financial needs of the government, Secretary McAdoo intimates that the next Liberty Loan will be floated in October, and some think that it will bear interest at the rate of 4 1/2 per cent. Mr. McAdoo says that in advance of the loan the Treasury will sell certificates of indebtedness for the next four months to the amount of \$6,000,000,000, the first issue being dated June 25, and maturing Oct. 25, with interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

Besides these certificates, perhaps \$2,000,000,000 of tax certificates will be issued during the summer months for use in paying taxes next June.

In this connection it is interesting to draw attention to an article in the current issue of the Journal of the American Bankers Association, bearing on the popularity of the third Liberty Loan, which reads, in part, as follows:

"The test of the success of the third Liberty Loan is to be found in the number of subscriptions rather than in the amount by which the loan was oversubscribed. The experience gained in the two previous loans was used to advantage. Everywhere the organizations were well made and those actively participating were well trained. The people were also well prepared and knew what was expected of them. It was, nevertheless, most gratifying to find that more than 17,000,000 subscriptions were received. The number of subscribers is somewhat smaller than this, owing to duplication of subscriptions by individuals but there were undoubtedly more than 16,000,000 and there are now not far from 20,000,000 owners of government bonds in the country."

The average subscription was smaller than either of the preceding loans. The details for the country have not yet been published, but in the New York reserve district, which includes New York State, 12 counties in northern New Jersey and one county in Connecticut, there were 3,343,123 subscriptions. In the second loan there were 2,182,017 and in the first 978,559. The analysis of the three loans in the New York district is shown in the accompanying table:

SHIPPING NEWS

Especially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Three steamers and three schooners arrived at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish.

The arrivals are: The steamer Swell with 55,200 pounds, steamer Tide 55,630, steamer Heroine 41,630, schooner Matthew S. Greer 28,500, Waltham 26,500 and the schooner Annie Perry with 30,000 pounds.

Cape Shore arrivals with fresh and salt mackerel were: The schooner Lottie G. Merchant with 40,000 pounds of fresh and 140 barrels of salt owned by W. H. Jordan & Co.

Wholesale dealers' prices at the South Boston Fish Exchange today are as follows: Steak cod \$10.33@12.23, market cod \$5@8, haddock \$7@9.25, steak pollock \$5.80@8.20 and mackerel at \$12.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—One steamer and four vessels arrived at the fish pier this morning with groundfish and halibut. They were: The steamer Antietam with 4,000 pollock, schooner Rhodora with 12,000 halibut, and 45,000 pounds of fresh fish, James & Esther 27,000 fresh fish, Laverna 60,000 pounds of fresh fish and 40,000 pounds of halibut and the British schooner Latona from Britain, landed with salt cod and herring.

MAY FARM LOANS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During May \$9,530,791 was loaned to farmers by federal land banks on long-time first mortgages. The Federal Land Bank of Spokane led in loans closed, \$1,511,470. The total of loans closed is distributed as follows: St. Paul \$15,798,600, Spokane \$15,737,755, Omaha \$12,459,190, Wichita \$11,728,300, Houston \$8,894,508, New Orleans \$6,844,815, St. Louis \$6,339,585, Berkeley \$6,230,200, Louisville \$5,968,200, Columbia \$4,109,680, Baltimore \$3,916,350, and Springfield \$3,351,195.

CANADIAN CROP OUTLOOK

TORONTO, Ont.—With the advent of weather favorable to the crops, the reports on growing grain in western Canada are generally optimistic. Of the 250 Canadian Northern agents, 109 say wheat is advancing rapidly and where favorable conditions have not already overcome the set-back due to adverse weather in the early weeks, the recovery will not be long delayed. Only 29 indicate delay now from unfavorable weather.

TEXTILE TRADES
IN SWITZERLAND

Technical Authority Recommends
Establishment of Experimental
Institutes on American Model

ZURICH, Switzerland.—At a meeting of the Zurich Silk Weavers Association, Professor R. Ruest, an eminent Swiss technical authority, proposed the establishment of Swiss experimental institutions for trade and industry somewhat on the lines of the famous Mellon Institute in the United States. The idea was very warmly taken up by the meeting, and it is probable that steps will be taken to carry it out after the war.

In urging the necessity for such institutions, and especially for the textile trades, the professor referred to the great advance made by the comparatively young German industries as against the older English, because the former had called in the aid of natural science, whilst the English had gone along with the superficial dealing in experiments without trying to exploit and increase them with that aid.

But the war had shown that one must bring the technical laboratory into the service of industry. The French and English newspapers had been forced of late to recognize this, and other countries, too, were taking up this question of the larger employment of research work for industrial purposes.

The special tasks of such experimental institutes would be: Working up the results of research for trade and industry; investigating problems propounded by special industries which these could not undertake; working out technical innovations in manufacture; furnishing advice and information in trade and technical questions of all kinds; investigation of Swiss raw materials and the exploitation of by-products and waste refuse.

The experimental institute, said the professor, ought not to be chiefly a research organization, but rather one to turn the results of research to practical account. Such an institution should be composed of representatives of all branches of natural science which had any relation to industry and commerce, as only in this way could perfect cooperation be brought about. There should be one director at the head to supervise all departments. The work should be divided among joint committees. Students should be invited to join the investigation branches. Technical high schools and universities and all existing experimental institutes should be asked to cooperate. The institution must be worked on practical lines, so that the experience and insight of the actual worker and the supervision of the natural scientist might be brought together and go hand in hand.

Special care must be devoted to preserving the secrets of manufacturers as only by this means could the institution gain the confidence of individual supporters. The costs of running such an undertaking ought not to be more than 200,000 francs a year. Experiments would be charged for whether the results were successful or not. But the unsuccessful experiments would afford a rich fund of knowledge and information for succeeding ones which would tend to improve the rational working of the institute. Discoveries which were made could be published free after the lapse of a few years and thus become available for the whole Swiss industry.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

Symbol	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag	70	72
Amoskeag, pfd.	80	82
Arlington Mills	123	125
Cincinnati	270	272
Border City	110	112
Brookside Mills	155	157
Charlton Mills	135	137
Dartmouth Mfg.	210	212
Dwight	1200	1202
Everett	130	132
Farr Mills	170	172
Plint Mills	160	162
Hamilton Mfg. Co.	107 1/2	107 3/4
Hamilton Woolen	100	102
King Philip Mills	166	168
Lancaster Mills	90	92
Lanett Cotton Mills	162	164
Lawrence Mfg. Co.	125	127
Lincoln	125 1/2	125 3/4
Manomet Mills	143	145
Mass. Cotton Mills	139	141
Mass. Mills in Ga.	85	87
Lyman Mills	140	142
Nashua	114	116
Nashua Mfg. Co.	850	852
Naumkeag	155	157
Nonquitt	142	144
Pacific	142	144
Pepperell	197	199
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	268	270
Salem Falls	90	92
Sharp Mfg.	102 1/2	102 3/4
Tremont & Suffolk	150	152
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.	235	237
Wampanoag Mills	132	134
West Point Mfg. Co.	204	206
MISCELLANEOUS		
American Glue	220	222
Amoskeag	138	140
American Mfg. pfd.	82	84
Chapman Valve, pfd.	95	97
Dray & Corp.	112	114
Greenfield Tap & Die	150	152
Haywood Bros. & Wakefield	140	142
do, pfd.	92	94
Plymouth Cordage	290	292
Saco-Lowell Shops	140	142
Hood Rubber	128	130
Hood Rubber, pfd.	94 1/2	94 3/4

DIVIDENDS

The Indiana Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Aug. 15, to stock of record July 20.

The Garvin Machine Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable June 29.

The Standard Fabric Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock and 3 per cent on common stock.

The Reed-Prentice Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 21.

The Tecumseh Cotton Mills Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable June 29 to stockholders of record June 18.

The Newhall Building Trust has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 15, on stock of record July 1.

The Commercial National Bank of Boston has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 22.

The Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia has declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, for the 12 months from June 30, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

The directors of the De Beers Consolidated Mines, Ltd., of London, declared a dividend of 10s. and a bonus of 5s. on the deferred stock for the half-year.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record July 19.

The Hendee Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 20.

The Manning, Maxwell & Moore has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, and an extra of 1 1/2 per cent, both payable June 29 to stock of record June 29.

The Corneli Cotton Mills Corporation has declared an extra dividend of 8 per cent, together with the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 18.

The directors of the Sullivan Machinery Company have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 1 per cent payable July 15, to stock of record June 30.

The Indiana Pipe Line Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 20. On May 15 an extra of \$1 was paid in addition to the regular disbursement.

The Reading Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Aug. 8 on stock of record July 18. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the first preferred was also declared, payable Sept. 12 on stock of record Aug. 7.

The Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company has declared a dividend of 2 per cent; the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated a dividend of 1 per cent; and the Cedars Rapids Manufacturing, a dividend of 1/2 of 1 per cent for the quarter ended July 31, all payable Aug. 15 on stock of record July 31.

The Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Company has declared a dividend of 20 per cent for the past two quarters, and an extra of 120 per cent, payable June 29 to stock of record June 27. This puts the stock on a 40 per cent yearly basis. The company is controlled by the Riordan Pulp & Paper Company.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, June 20

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Ashville, N. C.—L. H. Pollock of Globe Shoe Co.; U. S.
Atlanta, Ga.—S. P. Leonard of M. C. Keiser Co.; Lenox.
Baltimore, Md.—A. Dixon of Dixon Brothers & Co.; U. S.
Chicago—L. D. Lefty of The Fair; Essex; Chicago—J. P. Hartway of J. P. Hartway Shoe Co.; U. S.
Chicago—J. A. Ackerman of A. M. Rothchild & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Chicago—H. C. Dornmuhle of H. C. Dornmuhle & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Cienfuegos, Cuba—J. Vazquez of Rubia & Co.; Room 420, 207 Essex Street.
Cincinnati—H. C. Ottenberg of Isaac Fallers Sons; Lenox.
Cincinnati—A. Levy & Isadore Netter of Charles Meis Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Cleveland, O.—H. Weiss, of Weiss & Thurman; U. S.
Columbus, Ia.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Sons; Lenox.
Duluth, Minn.—J. H. Murray, of Northern Shoe Co.; U. S.
Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; U. S.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—D. T. Patton of Grand Rapids Shoe & Rubber Co.; Lenox.
Havana, F. Catcott of Catcott, Garcia & Menendez; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—E. Fernandez; Lenox.
Havana, Cuba—F. Pons, of Pons Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Keokuk, Ia.—C. Larson, of Bond, Larson Shoe Co.; U. S.
Knoxville—R. P. Alderson, of Brown, Ross & Sons; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. H. Brown, of Brown, Ross & Sons; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—L. E. and J. E. Dooley, of Heneager Dooley Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lancaster, Pa.—C. R. Irwin; U. S.
Los Angeles, Cal.—M. P. Burns; Tour.
Lynchburg, Va.—Dexter Oley, of George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock, Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Nashville, Tenn.—W. E. Richardson & E. Murray of Richardson, Murray & Di-brell Shoe Co.; Lenox.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—C. M. Keiffer of Keiffer Bros.; Copley-Plaza.
New York—H. C. Young of Standard Mail Order House; Essex.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York City—W. A. Bowman of Charles Williams Store, 112 Lincoln Street.
Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Cully of F. P. Kirkendahl & Co.; Touraine.

IRON AND STEEL
PRICE CONFERENCE

Changes Involved by Government
Control Have Greater Influence,
and Likely to Be More
Radical Than Trade Expected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The War Industries Board and the iron and steel manufacturers' committee will take up at Washington on Friday the price schedule for the period beginning July 1, says the Iron Age.

Costs in the next quarter will be higher, the freight advances adding from \$1 to \$1.50 to pig-iron cost. Already Lake iron ore producers and various blast furnace companies have made up their case for higher prices, and more sharply than ever the diverging interests of large and small producers stand out.

The meeting of ore companies at Chicago last week showed the Steel Corporation's leaning toward the maintenance of the present schedule, from ore down the line. The fact that steam-shovel mines can produce enough ore to go around is set over against the plea of underground mines that labor and freight advances have left them scant profit.

Tennessee pig-iron makers have appointed a committee to argue at Washington that a higher pig-iron price is imperative. Various Alabama iron companies have organized to protest against the new freight advances as inordinate.

No sign is given as to the government's position in Friday's meeting, except the dubious intimation that the War Industries Board has no proposals in advance of hearing from the steel trade.

The price conference is plainly dwarfed by the changes involved in the new government control of iron and steel distribution. A week's reflection has brought the conclusion that these will be more radical than the trade has been willing to believe. The future of the army of employees in sales organizations not only of iron and steel manufacturers but of 400 or more jobbing houses is no small factor, but it is only one. The feeling grows that six months will see great changes in the character of employment in various departments of the industry.

The Fuel Administrator's decision that pleasure car manufacturers shall receive 25 per cent of the fuel supply devoted to that purpose last year is in conflict with the position of the Director of Steel Supply that no non-war industry can now be told how much steel it will be allowed to have. However, the policy will be to give manufacturers such lots of steel as will supplement stocks on hand and convert these into cash as rapidly as possible.

Cabled orders from American headquarters in France in the past week call for a staggering amount of steel, including hundreds of locomotives and many thousands of cars. Besides, the Railroad Administration is planning to buy 400 locomotives of special design, and to increase the order for 100,000 freight cars already placed by at least 40 per cent.

New lines are opened for various metal-working plants by Director-General Schwab's call for large additional ship-boiler and engine ca-

capacity, in view of the program for 50 new shipways at existing yards. While the country's plate capacity may all be needed to make good on a 10,000,000-ton ship program for 1919, it is a question how long the present yards can take plates at the rate of the past two months.

Tin plate manufacturers will soon know whether the government can secure the concession on pig-tin prices which the former consider necessary if the \$7.75 basis for tin plate is to continue. Compared with 81 cents per pound in today's market, the British Government has been asked to secure contracts at 70 to 75 cents.

REAL ESTATE

Among the latest real estate transactions in the Boston realty market is that whereby Nordica R. Davis takes title from John A. Missel to the four-story well-front brick house and 2100 square feet of land at 207 West Newton Street, near Carleton Street, Back Bay. The entire assessed valuation amounts to \$9000, with \$4100 on the lot.

In the South End of the city proper Julia A. Anderson and another have sold to Wilhelm C. Peterson a 3 1/2-story brick house on Laconia Street, near Harrison Avenue. The total assessment is \$5100, of which \$2200 is on the 1470 square feet of land in the lot.

BIG CITY LEASE

Howard F. Butler Esq. has leased for a term of years the land and buildings recently acquired by him located at the corner of Thorndike and Reed streets, city proper, to George T. Day & Co., manufacturers of ladies' hats, who will immediately occupy the premises. The property contains approximately 24,000 square feet of land with three buildings. The main building is a two-story brick structure containing approximately 15,000 square feet on a floor, the other buildings consisting of a shed and small garage. This lease was negotiated through the office of Whitcomb & Co., 10 State Street, Boston.

SALE IN WABAN

Robert T. Fowler reports that he has sold his new house recently completed at 1445 Beacon Street, Waban, to Harriet E. Bond, wife of Harold L. Bond of Malden. The new owner buys for occupancy and will take possession soon. The property consists of an attractive white, colonial style, single frame dwelling and 8000 square feet of land, situated in one of the best parts of Waban. The purchase price is not stated and the assessed value of the property is only on the land which is taxed for \$1000. Neale & Co. were the brokers in this transaction.

NEW SOUTH WALES CROP
BOSTON, Mass.—The crop estimates for the year 1917-1918 in New South Wales are: Corn, 4,333,480 bushels; oats, 1,084,980 bushels; barley, 73,307 bushels; hay, 1,172,735 tons; and potatoes, 45,331 tons. These figures indicate a decreased yield in corn and potatoes as compared with the year 1916-17.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$67,230,369	\$38,635,728
Balances	19,139,599	6,872,220

The Boston subtreasury's credit balance today is \$1,238,407.

SHEEP INDUSTRY
BRINGS PROFITS

Utah Farmers Realize \$16,000,000 in a Single Season From Wool Clips and Lamb Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Fifteen million pounds of wool is the estimated crop realized by Utah wool growers this season, according to C. B. Stewart of the Utah Wool Growers Association. The shearing season has just passed and the crop is said to be excellent, free from grease and dirt, and of the best quality. Mr. Stewart estimates that the growers will realize \$8,000,000 from the sale of their product.

It is estimated that the lambing season will produce a million lambs and that the sheep men will receive \$8,000,000 from the sale. "Sixteen million dollars realized in one season from sheep raising shows the importance of this industry to the state of Utah," said Mr. Stewart.

"The sheepgrowers' expenses were heavy this year, but the outlook is excellent. Sheep shearers were paid from 12 1/2 cents to 15 cents a head, and received their board free."

Daniel Mackay, chairman of the woolgrowers' committee of Evanston, Wyo., communicates the information that the sheep shearers of that State demanded 20 cents a head. The season has just commenced there, and recently a committee representing the woolgrowers met a similar committee of the union wool shearers, and it was agreed that 15 cents a head would be a fair price. The shearers also received his bed and board. At that price it is estimated that the shearers make from \$25 to \$30 a day.

Former Senator W. S. Hansen of Collington, Utah, said that there were many extra lambs on every sheep ranch in his part of the state. The extra lambs are taken from the ewes when twins are born. The ewe can nurse only one lamb, and the lamb that is taken away must be artificially fed.

The sheep sale here the last week in August will be the third annual sale held in Salt Lake City. There will be about 5000 sheep sold at public auction.

MAY FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Foreign trade figures for May show the highest monthly total for imports and the fourth highest for exports in the history of the country. For the 11 months ended with May the value of exports reached \$5,445,000,000 compared with \$5,717,000,000 for the corresponding period of 1917, a decrease of \$272,000,000. Imports for the 11 months ended with May were valued at \$2,685,000,000, an increase of \$333,000,000 compared with \$2,352,000,000 for the corresponding period last year.

MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Midwest Refining Company has contracted to take the oil production of the Glenrock Oil Company in Pilot Butte field in Wyoming. A pipe line is being built by the Illinois Pipe Line Co. from Riverton to that field, and is expected to be in operation in a few weeks. From Riverton the crude oil will be transported to the Midwest's refinery at Casper. The pipe line, 30 miles long, will have a capacity of about 2000 barrels a day at the start.

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Louisville, founded in 1779, is one of the oldest and most substantial cities in the Middle West.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

As officially reported for the years ended April 30.	1917	1918
Gross earnings	\$2,582,176	\$2,958,135
Operating expenses, maintenance and taxes (excluding depreciation)	1,165,280	1,367,400
Net earnings	\$1,416,916	\$1,590,735
Annual interest charge on \$13,619,000 bonds		890,950
Balance		\$699,785

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EDUCATIONAL

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Facilities for Advancement, Even in War Time, Advocated by Member of School Board Who Asks Money and Opportunity

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Yet another contribution to the discussion concerning the "educational ladder" in Germany is made in *Kommunale Praxis* by Dr. Sickinger, a member of the Mannheim Board of Education, who points out that it is important even now, while the war is still raging, to afford facilities for the advancement of really clever children, on the one hand by supplying money grants for free education, free school books and sufficient aids to education and on the other hand by creating possibilities for the transference of these children to higher schools from the elementary schools.

Dr. Sickinger is of opinion that the easiest method of bridging the gap between the two classes of schools is to take advantage of middle schools or of classes for foreign languages in the elementary school itself where they exist; in the former cases all those scholars whose abilities warrant it pass into the middle school, whence again those of proved cleverness are transferred to a higher school. Backwardness in any part of the curriculum might be compensated for without difficulty by grouping the scholars whose advancement is aimed at in parallel divisions or "transition classes." Should the connecting link between the elementary school and the higher school be wanting, the task of the transition class would be the more difficult the later the transference of a pupil takes place. In that case it would be desirable to link the transition class to the higher school by paying special attention to the teachers of foreign languages. It would be most desirable where a child passes direct from the elementary to the higher school that he should enter the lowest class (Sexta) of the latter as soon as he has been four years at school, for at about the age of 10 a new epoch in linguistic development begins.

But whereas children are being admitted into higher schools when only nine years old, and the preparatory schools, which in many places are connected with the higher schools, impart the knowledge necessary for admission into the Sexta in a three years' course, the elementary schools in large towns are endeavoring more and more to save those scholars, whose course is directed toward the higher schools, the loss of one year.

With this end in view the scholastic aims of the first to the third school year have, in some places, been extended so as to be assimilated to the curriculum of the preparatory schools. But that is tantamount to doing injustice to the majority of the elementary school children. Sufficient stress cannot be laid on the fact that the elementary schools in determining their scholastic aims and the rate of advancement must be guided by the educational requirements of those who will remain in the elementary school, or will have to finish their education there according to plan. So long as the higher schools in their requirements for admission into the Sexta attach overmuch importance to grammar and orthography, and demand exaggerated proficiency in arithmetic, there is only one way out of the difficulty for the elementary schools, viz., they must, at the beginning of the third school year, place all the children who intend to transfer to the Sexta, if they seem to be clever enough for the requirements of a higher school, in parallel divisions, or so-called preparatory classes, in which, without prejudice to the other children, they may be enabled to reach their goal at an accelerated pace.

The essential difference between such preparatory classes in an elementary school and the preparatory school classes of a higher school is obvious. In the latter the scholars are specially grouped for their advancement, inasmuch as their admission depends on the ability of their parents to pay a not inconsiderable sum in school fees. For admission to the preparatory classes of the elementary school, on the other hand, the intellectual endowment of the children themselves forms the only criterion. In consequence these classes may be described as a distinct advance from, or indeed as an efficient substitute for, the old-fashioned preparatory school classes; they not only pursue the same educational aims as the latter, but treat all scholars alike and make materiality, not money, decide a child's place.

The preparatory classes as a grouping of clever children, without reference to their origin, favor the most rational step toward eliminating the preparatory school. Their introduction will be confronted by no difficulties, since the Prussian Minister of Education, in a decree of 1909, proposed it, when he invited the towns to discuss "as to what extent it appeared expedient and possible to combine, in special classes, those children who desired to enter higher educational establishments, in order to give them more suitable preparation for the requirements of the higher schools." The preparatory classes merit a preference over the so-called advancement courses (Förderkursen), which are satisfied with a few hours of final instruction in German and arithmetic. The Minister of Education in Baden has recently (in 1917) given instructions that children who have successfully passed through the preparatory

class should be admitted to the higher school without examination. By the preparatory classes, which are accessible to every clever child, the organic connection between the elementary and the higher school demanded by the supporters of the uniform school idea will be achieved.

ENGLISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—In Yorkshire much good educational work has been done during the past academic year through the agency of the extension committee of the Leeds University. The report shows that tutorial classes have been maintained at 14 centers, of which three are in the neighborhood of Leeds and three of Bradford. For the most part economic subjects are chosen for study in these small classes containing 8 to 25 members, the methods of work are naturally far removed from those of university extension lectures delivered to an audience of 80 or 100, or even a greater number of students. But it is not always easy to make even a small group understand the mutual nature of tutorial class study. One of the lecturers, speaking of a first year class in "The Problems of Industry," remarks in the "extremely cautious" attitude taken up throughout the session. At first some of the members seemed to cherish the hope of finding "posers" which would test the tutor's skill in argument, but "happily this phase did not persist." Of another class, taking economics for a second year, the same lecturer observes, "This year the class has moved with far greater certainty throughout the course, and all the old feeling of caution and strangeness which was present last session has gone. . . . Last year the students sat behind forbidding benches in rows, and the formality of this arrangement chilled discussion by recalling the conditions of the day-school classroom. This session we have held our meetings in the headmaster's private room at the school, and the mere fact of sitting round in the room, so that each could see the face of the others, has created a far more homely atmosphere, and it is no wonder that the discussions have been more spontaneous."

The Prince of Wales has accepted the Chancellorship of the new South African University at Capetown, and has sent a message as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to be your Chancellor. I wish every success for the new Cape University, and I shall follow its development with deep interest. By God's grace this university will make for the uplifting and unity of South Africa." Like the South African College, out of which it has developed, there will be a large residential element, and it is hoped that in the same way it will contain both Dutch and English students. Speeches were delivered by the Governor-General of the Union, Lord Buxton, who is also visitor of the new university, and by the Minister of Education (Mr. Malan). The South African University is situated upon the slopes of Table Mountain, on what was Mr. Rhodes' estate at Groote Schuur. Its establishment may be regarded as one of the results of the dissatisfaction felt by education reformers with the position held by the University of the Cape of Good Hope as an examining body, rather than a teaching institution. Unfortunately, it does not put an end to the prevalent fissious tendencies in South Africa, for the day of its inauguration ceremony was also chosen for the inauguration of the new University of Stellenbosch, and of the Federal University of South Africa, the latter institution incorporating the remaining colleges of the four provinces.

The granting of votes to women graduates is being followed by a movement to admit women to full membership of Cambridge University. A fly-sheet has been issued to members of the Senate urging that the time has come when the university should consider afresh the position of women students. The signatories say: "The proposals made in 1897 bore admittedly the character of a compromise. We believe that the time has passed for the adoption of half measures; and that women should be admitted to full membership of the university. Our conclusion is based on a review of the position of the general position of women in the country, but of the history of Girton and Newham colleges and their relation to the university. We are of opinion that it is not desirable in the interests either of the university or of the women's colleges that the distinguished staffs of these colleges should be kept any longer in a position of inferiority, or that the students should be still working in the university on surfeiture, and without the regular and full recognition of their studies. . . . Provision should be made retrospectively for admitting to degrees and membership those students who have taken the full course at Cambridge since the admission to tripos examinations."

An educational experiment of great interest is being made by the Nizam of Hyderabad. He proposed to found a university in which Urdu is to be the medium of instruction. The grounds stated for this decision are "that a student cannot assimilate what is taught to him through a foreign language so easily and profitably as he can what is taught through his mother tongue, and the more thorough assimilation of knowledge tends to engender a spirit of inquiry and research." At the same time a knowledge of English is to be compulsory for all students. Hyderabad is not the first native state, however, to have a decree of its own, that honor being claimed by Mysore. It is the proposed use of the mother tongue that gives originality to the Nizam's experiment and also

adds to his difficulties. Since at present there are few important textbooks in Urdu, he has found himself obliged, as a first step to set up a translation bureau.

According to The Schoolmaster, the commissioners appointed to inquire into the organization and work of the University of Wales have omitted from their report any definite recommendations with regard to the Welsh training colleges for teachers. Their plea is that the matter was not directly referred to them, but its importance may be tested by the simple fact that one-third of the full-time students in attendance at the university colleges belong to the training departments. In expressing its disappointment at this omission, the Journal of the National Union of Teachers points out the need of linking into one orderly system the educational institutions of Wales, recalling, in this connection, an illustration once used by Principal Virimau Jones of Cardiff, himself an ardent champion for the reform of the Welsh University. "Scatter iron filings," said the principal, "on a sheet of cardboard; they will all irregularly without trace of ordering. Bring a magnet beneath the cardboard and they will arrange themselves in curves so harmonious and beautiful and mysterious that no one ever tires of watching. That's the tale. The application? The iron filings are the educational institutions of Wales; and the magnet, if it plays its part aright, is the magnet that shall link them into orderly system."

From time to time the press has made readers familiar with private schools established by far-sighted employers for the continued education of their workpeople. One account after another goes to show that these so-called works schools have been established and conducted with judgment, and that they are of real service to the community. Under Clause 4 of the English Education Bill, it is proposed to give such schools official recognition. Becoming part of the educational organization of the country, they would undoubtedly grow in number, and it is no less certain that some of them would fall below the general high level of existing works schools. Controlled, as they might be, largely in accordance with the opinions of individual employers, or managers of firms, it is not surprising that questions are being asked as to how the independence of the teachers and young students gathered from the workshops would be guaranteed; for it has to be remembered that attendance at such continuation schools would, in the future, be compulsory. One safeguard is that they would be subject to government inspection. Another check would be to provide that a majority of the managers responsible for the works schools should be appointed by the public education authority. But these guarantees do not content some of the critics; the purists would not allow education given at such classes to count as attendance at a continuation school for the purpose of completing the legal number of hours of school attendance required under the bill.

Now that a new Scottish Education Bill is before Parliament it is well to be reminded how comparatively modern is the effectual entrance of the state into matters of national education. There was, indeed, an act of the reign of James IV of Scotland ordering the landed classes to give their sons a good education; but, as The Glasgow Herald observes, this measure probably shared the fate of much of the legislation of the medieval Scots Parliament and was more honored in the breach than in the observance. In point of fact, the Reformation led to a closer association of the forces of national life with the church than with the state. Nor was such an intimate connection with education confined to the Presbyterian organization; it was also characteristic of the Episcopal church. Though the great scheme of the Book of Discipline for the establishment of a sound system of education, elementary, secondary and higher, was never developed as a whole, portions of it came into effect, and it was for long the aim of enlightened Scotsmen to carry it out. According to the writer in the Herald, it is impossible to overestimate the part played in the history of Scotland, Highland as well as Lowland, by the schools and schoolmasters of the Seventeenth Century.

Before the end of that century Parliament more than once ordered the establishment of a school in every parish, but it was not until 1696 that legislative machinery was devised to secure their responsibility. Besides erecting and maintaining schools, they were then compelled to pay the schoolmaster a salary of at least 100 marks Scots (less than \$28). To increase this small stipend the schoolmaster was often appointed by the session and the heritors to the offices of session clerk and precentor. Other sources of income were derived from the Candlemas gifts. On such occasions each pupil laid a coin on the table of the master, who exclaimed "Vivat" for half a crown, "Floreat" for a crown, and "Gloria" on those very rare occasions when golden coin shone before his eyes. Not until 1803 was the minimum salary increased to about \$80 and the house required to contain two rooms and a kitchen—the "palace for dominies" as some indignant heritors described it. It is noticeable that in Scotland, unlike England, the law ordered the establishment of schools long before it contributed to their cost; but in both countries the system of Treasury grants began in 1832 with the vote of £20,000 for the increase of educational facilities in England and Scotland. Of this amount, the Scottish schools received only a small fraction.

ON TEACHING THE UTILITY OF ART

This is a study in contrasts; the fine art student and his designing-cousin. By the fine art student is meant the one who is learning to paint pictures in an art school with the hope of doing great work some day and, perhaps, with no plans for the future but to enjoy art. The designing artist stands for the youth who intends to train his taste and talent to design the things of daily use, and to earn a living by doing it.

The fine artist is working, let us say, at a big up-town art school in New York, and the work of his painting class is hanging on the studio walls for a last show at the end of the spring term. What of it? The general impression is chaos. There is ethereal academicism, and there is rank futurism, and there is a bewilderment of styles. The designer begets the Industrious Artists of the World and "Artistic Bolshevism," it will probably be something like this. There seems little drawing, less study, and no purpose. Here is a diaphanous nude, fair in proportion, devoid of all substructure and painfully timid, but possibly hopelessly atmospheric, in color. Opposite is a grass-green one with purple and black shadows. It has a walnut head and elephantine torso and suggests neither refinement, symmetry nor anything else—a childish copy of the Matisse tradition at its worst—and the attendant says it was done by a Japanese! Shades of Utamaro!

This particular art school chooses its own masters, which seems rather a pity if results go for anything, for out of a hundred or so studies from this particular class there is hardly one of any promise. Across the hall another master is teaching and there is character in his own work at any rate, for we know it well and we hope the results are better.

It is a bad thing—it must be, to teach art for very long. The teacher is too apt to become a talker, and a talker must have change of theme, so the result is that catch-styles and catch-color schemes are invented and dilated upon till they are worn out and new ones needed, and so the game begins again.

The academy schools in London get a multitude of kicks, and students complain that they are confused and not taught by the regular succession of Academic masters, but at least it seems a better system than this—there is no danger of any single teacher developing into an artistic pastor nor of ebullient youth mistaking popularity for genius and electing to sit at his feet.

And now for commercial art downtown, and let us take it at a certain famous high school for girls which has one of the best equipped art departments in New York. The entrance hall was low and rather dark, but a sculptured relief expressive of teaching cheered us instantly, and painted historical decorations on either side, and all round were gay and instructive if not altogether happy. Bevels of girls in white jumpers and blue skirts were changing classes, and hurrying to and fro with arms full of books, and the whole impression was businesslike at once. The art department occupied many classrooms; we began at the wrong end, but it was too interesting and too late to go back, so we took our course backward without loss.

Here was a classroom where 17-year-old girls, perhaps a dozen of them, were working on costume design. They had been studying classic drapery at the Metropolitan Museum from the Greek statues and statues, and now they were adapting it to modern dress and by the same token were getting some remarkably good results. The teacher explained how their knowledge was built up. They were not allowed to dive before they could swim, so to speak. They had drawn from the cast, from the figure, and from the costume model until they knew their anatomy off by heart; and were never in any danger of designing a frock or a coat which wasn't structurally possible. They took their ideas from the museums; they had casts and some small sculpture in their classrooms; they hoped to have a regular studio where they could draw from the figure very soon, but in the meantime they went for that to Washington Square, and as we looked through portfolios of their studies and watched original designs taking shape from busy fingers, here, it seemed, was something actual, some purpose in art, and the vagaries of the up-town art school grew vaguer by contrast.

This must be one of the reasons why art is so discredited and misunderstood in the world today. It has drifted away from the set and definite job from actual restrictions of design and decoration into the go-as-you-please painting of gold-framed pictures which no one can treat very seriously because they have no relation to anything else.

The problem must be to get art back into the things of daily life, to let it stand or fall by its ability to unite use and beauty, and here was an inspiring sight of it. Several of the girls were already selling designs to Fifth Avenue shops, one or two were working for them, part of their time, and all of them were busy making art practical.

In another room were girls who, because the school had instituted a kind of post-graduate course in textile design, had actually left their jobs—and well-paid ones, too, some of them—and had come back to school to take it, because, forsooth, they felt they were getting into ruts. Imagine the young picture painter refusing a fat commission on the ground that he was a bit stale and needed to go back

to nature! Further on backward, so to speak, down the course, they were drawing animals and birds lent by the Natural History Museum and changed on request, and were learning how to adapt their forms into design. Every one was willing to lend to this school; the bronze casters lent their sculpture, the manufacturers textiles and the museums models of every kind.

Now one of these activities is called fine art and the other commercial or applied art. Which is the finer art of the two? There is positively no choice. The art that has the definite job to do and does it, either by making a room beautiful with decoration or by well-designed and colored materials or suitably designed clothes, or the thousand and one other things that art can improve is worth 90 per cent of all the pictures in the world and the other 10 are an epic unto themselves.

PATRIOTISM AT THE CHAUTAUQUA

Typically American Institution to Devote Energies to Work of Usefulness in Time of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The annual assembly this year will be more American than ever, and Mr. Roosevelt once said that "it was the most American thing in America." It will have a win-the-war program, for, as the assembly officials say, "people no longer care to hear lectures on South American exploration or discoveries in Egypt or the doctrine of evolution. They are not interested just now in nicely balanced symposia about the classics in public schools, or the value of simplified spelling. They do not take courses in the craft of jewelry or the Provencal poetry."

Consequently the singularly typical crowd of students and vacation-speckers who seek the assembly year by year will again have a chance to enter the school for training public speakers for patriotic work which began last year and which was so successful. Or they will take courses in the causes, effects and possibilities of the war according as the Allies or Germany may win. French will be taught by competent users of a language which from this time on is to have importance as the medium of communication of ideas and ideals for Americans. Handicrafts will be taught to persons who intend to enlist for the noble work of reeducating and making self-supporting returning disabled sailors or soldiers. Orators, representatives of foreign nations, preachers of religion and ethics, and lecturers are all to key their messages to the national task and to the international crisis.

Last, but not least, women are to be enlisted and trained in a national service school in which they will be compelled to follow a course approved by the War and Navy departments and made serviceable to many of the voluntary and unpaid forms of service that women can render. The methods employed are to be both military and pedagogical. Farm work, telegraphy and telephoning, management of canteens, camp house-keeping and similar subjects are to be taught to persons who are expected, usually, to return to their home communities and assume charge of similar educational work in the villages and smaller towns of the country. They, in short, are to teach the war to the people, so that the ramifications of the Chautauqua work will be beyond estimate. The best of the representatives of European countries now in this country, whether holding important diplomatic, military or journalistic and publicity promotion positions, are to appear before the vast audiences; and the great summer school that Bishop Vincent founded more than a quarter of a century ago and that has been one of the most influential democratizing agencies the republic has had is to be high-geared this season to a great popular drive for freedom and democracy.

AMERICAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Association of Urban Universities together with the Department of Commerce, is cooperating in a definite plan by which Boston and 14 other large urban centers will fit men and women for the nation's foreign service during the following year. The City and trade organizations officials also are pledged to support the plan.

The recent annual Atlanta University conference of Negroes and friends of the Negro was given over to discussion of suffrage rights under the Constitution and to modifications the war might bring of anti-racial feeling that now thwarts practical use of those rights in some sections of the country. The consensus of opinion seems to have been that the "fourteenth and fifteenth amendments may be crumpled, but they are not torn." Formal protest was renewed against unfair distribution of funds for education raised by general taxation. Agreement was voiced with President Wilson's dictum: "The right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

Plans have been completed for bringing to the United States 100 girls from France who now speak English and who have been selected by the French educational authorities for a collegiate education in the 50 women's colleges of America that have agreed to give them tuition and generous hospitality, the French Government having assumed the expense of

transportation and support of any girls who cannot pay their own way. The plan is favored by the Association of American Colleges, has the unqualified support of the two governments, and will be made one of the most vital bonds of union between the two republics.

If the national Department of Agriculture had the men available it would put at least one teacher of theoretical and practical agriculture in every one of the 1000 counties of the country. It is now drawing most of its recruits from graduates or former students of the state agricultural colleges, and using such persons, with or without experience, in teaching.

A combination which has been worked out by the responsible officials of Cincinnati College and the University of Cincinnati will give to the latter a well-endowed and long-established school of law as one of the professional schools naturally centered about the College of Liberal Arts. The Cincinnati College was that anomaly of education, a privately owned and stock controlled school of professional education of which the United States now has many, training men for physicians and lawyers. The stockholders in this case have been civic-minded and turn over property worth \$350,000.

New York City is to establish a vocational bureau for its public school administrative machine which will coordinate and supervise all vocational, industrial and manual forms of education.

Canada is being visited by 25 delegates from the United States Government, including representatives of the Federal Vocational Board. A month's study is to be made of the means the Dominion has devised for reeducating disabled soldiers and sailors without calling upon private donors for aid.

SUGAR PLANTERS ASSIST COLLEGE

Scheme Worked Out Between Educational and Commercial Interests for Island Industry

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Cooperation in practical education has been effected by an agreement completed recently between the College of Hawaii and the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Experiment Station. The college announces the new plan in a statement which reads, in part, as follows:

"Hawaii leads the world in her application of natural science to the production of cane sugar. In no other country is the cultivation of cane so highly developed, the extraction so high, the chemical control so thorough, the mill processes so accurately coordinated. The entire organization of Hawaii's sugar industry is unparalleled for business efficiency and scientific control."

"The experiment station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association is recognized throughout the world for the high quality of its investigation work. Its resources are large, varied and unique. It has a large staff of trained research men, working in the various branches of sugar production. The College of Hawaii has a standard four-year course in sugar technology. The College of Hawaii is the territorial college of agricultural and mechanical arts. It corresponds in general status and organization to the state colleges and universities of the mainland. A number of its graduates are now engaged actively in the sugar industry."

"The courses in sugar technology are designed primarily for the student who, on leaving college life, intends to enter into active service in some branch of the sugar industry. Although these courses, since they prepare for a particular industry, might be termed highly specialized, the importance of a sound training in general science has not been overlooked, the first two years being devoted to English, mathematics, physics and chemistry."

"In the third and fourth years enough special instruction in subjects pertaining directly to the sugar industry is given, so that the man who completes his course should have sufficient technical understanding to prove of some immediate value in a subordinate position on a plantation, and yet not have his future progress hampered by an inadequate theoretical training."

"An important agreement has been effected recently between the college and the sugar planters' station, the essential points of which are as follows:

"1. The station accepts College of Hawaii students in sugar technology, for a two to three months' period during the summer, or for a four-month period during the winter and spring. These students serve in the capacity of assistants to the field research men of the station."

"2. These student assistants are appointed by the college. The college receives reports from the students but publication rests with the station director."

"3. The station pays each student assistant \$45 a month and pay actual transportation expenses while traveling on station work."

"4. The program of work for the student assistants is of a practical nature, but with due regard to the educational features involved. The president of the college cooperates in arranging the program."

"5. Under the provisions of this agreement, College of Hawaii students in sugar technology have remarkable opportunities and facilities for first-hand familiarity with Hawaii's sugar industry."

NEW YORK AIDS ITS ILLITERATES

New Legislation Intended to Help Immigrants to Acquire Working Knowledge of Language Is Passed by Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Two years ago Dr. John H. Finley, State Commissioner of Education, strongly recommended the adoption of a plan for the education of illiterate immigrants. At the last session of the Legislature two of the essential features of this plan were enacted, and have recently been approved by Governor Whitman. The Governor signed three bills relating to the education of illiterates. In the opinion of Dr. Finley, these measures will make it possible to inaugurate a plan by which illiteracy among adults will be eliminated within a few years.

One of the first essentials in the program for this work is to provide a body of trained teachers. The Lockwood law authorizes the establishment of institutes in the normal schools and in cities for the training of teachers to give instruction to adult illiterates. The law makes an appropriation for this purpose.

The Robinson law makes it mandatory for all minors between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years, who do not possess such ability to speak and write in the English language as is required for the completion of the fifth grade in the public schools, to attend either day or evening school until they have acquired such knowledge of English. The attendance of such minors may be upon a public day school, a public evening school, a private or parochial day school, a private or parochial evening school, or a day or evening school maintained by a person who employs such minors. A minor within the ages specified who has not acquired the required knowledge of English may be excused from attendance upon such schools if the health authorities issue a certificate stating that such minor is physically or mentally unfit to attend such schools. Sufficient penalties are imposed to make this statute effective. A minor within these ages who willfully violates this law may be fined \$5 and a person who has in his control a minor subject to the provisions of this law and who fails to cause such minor to attend upon instruction as required may be fined \$25. Any person who attempts to induce a minor to absent himself illegally from school or who employs a minor in violation of this law is subject to a fine of \$50.

A third feature is covered by the Meyer Law and provides in substance that in each city of the first class night schools must be maintained three nights each week for two hours each, during the period of time that day schools are in session; in each city of the second class such night schools shall be maintained for at least 100 nights, and in each city of the third class such night schools shall be maintained for at least 80 nights. In each union free school district where there are 20 or more minors between the ages of 16 and 21 years who are required to attend school because of their inability to use the English language as required under the Robinson Act, or in such districts where there are 20 or more persons over the age of 16 years who make application for instruction in the night school, the school authorities must maintain such night school for at least 75 nights.

These measures create a broad, comprehensive plan for the elimination of illiteracy. The attention of school authorities is called to these provisions so that the necessary arrangements may be made during the next few months for the establishment of such night schools on the opening of day schools in September next.

PLATTSBURGS FOR TEACHERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Security League has announced that the first of its "teachers' Plattsburgs," a nation-wide system of instruction in patriotic education, would be opened this week and that before July 15 the rest of the 254 instruction centers would be in operation. It is expected about 200,000 public school teachers will attend the "Plattsburgs," which will be held at the leading summer schools of the country. The courses, which will last from one to six weeks, will be conducted by the regular teaching staff of the summer schools.

TUITION FEE PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Miss Cecil Stevens, supervisor of schools of Rio Piedras, has written to the president of the board of trustees of the University of Porto Rico, Dr. Paul G. Miller, protesting against the tuition fee of \$20 imposed by the board on the students of the University High School. Miss Stevens maintains that so large a fee will prevent the greater part of the ninth grade pupils of Rio Piedras from continuing their high school course, a canvass showing that only about 10 per cent will be able to meet the payment, and she advises that a fee of \$5 instead of \$20 be required.

PROFESSIONS REPRESENTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SASKATOON, Sask.—The senate of the University of Saskatchewan, which is under the chancellorship of Chief Justice Sir Frederick Haultain, has decided to give representation on the senate to the professions of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, architecture and accounting.

THE HOME FORUM

"The Affirmations of Divine Science"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRIST JESUS was the ideal teacher of spiritual truth. His Sermon on the Mount is ringing down the ages, wooing to its sublime heights all who hear and heed its loving call. Its tender tones reach even the man at the edge of the crowd, and bid him go up higher. "Blessed are the poor in spirit," "Blessed are they that mourn," "Blessed are the meek." Here unalloyed blessedness is shown to be the sure reward of the practice of goodness in obedience to divine law. Here, surely, is the key to the enjoyment of that fullness of harmony which belongs to us all as children of divine Love.

In all the teaching of Christ Jesus the same positive tone predominates. This affirmation of good, this accentuation of harmony is a demand of the Christian life. The Master indicated this when he bade his followers and patients "Rejoice," and "Be of good comfort." The Christ, or Truth, today gives the same assurance, removes fear, brings comfort, and teaches us to rejoice always in the consciousness of the allness and omnipotence of good. The apostles understood the importance of this Christian method of mental practice. The epistles of Peter, James, and John abound in health-giving affirmations of Truth. Paul also emphasizes the harmonizing effect of "speaking to yourselves in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody in your heart to the Lord."

Christian Science repeats the message of salvation brought to mankind by Christ Jesus. It declares that the all-knowing, all-loving, all-powerful creator, God, who made His universe and man "very good," still preserves all in its primal state of perfection and goodness. When Mrs. Eddy caught the full meaning of the healing message of the Christ, Truth, the loving command, "Arise, and walk," meant more to her than mere freedom from physical suffering. It meant a call to ceaseless activity in proclaiming abroad the good tidings of great joy which she had heard anew. In carrying out her God-inspired mission she inevitably encountered the erring be-

liefs of the carnal mind—beliefs in the existence of evil, sin, sickness, and death. These superstitious beliefs, like the ogre in a fairy tale, had been exacting their merciless toll for ages, keeping mankind in terror without a cause. Realizing clearly the allness of God, good, Mrs. Eddy was able to expose the subtle workings of evil, and prove evil to be simply nothingness. On this basis Christian Science enables the student to keep awake and handle the belief in evil without admitting it to be true. At the same time this teaching emphasizes the all-importance of dwelling on good alone as the reality, and of perpetually affirming the truth. Thus on page 149 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes: "We need to understand the affirmations of divine Science, dismiss superstition, and demonstrate truth according to Christ."

Christ is the ideal man, the perfect manifestation of God's goodness. With an underlying knowledge of this fact, each one can, while taking his human footsteps toward "the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ," affirm fearlessly and confidently the perfection of his spiritual selfhood, can seek to realize constantly the presence of unchanging, universal good, and so dismiss from thought the evidence of evil which claims recognition. Thus harmony is manifested in an increasing degree in one's human life, and this is the best proof of the correctness of this teaching and practice.

In working out a problem in arithmetic a pupil pursues a positive course at every step. For instance, four times four is sixteen, ten times sixteen is one hundred and sixty, and so on. Each step is a positive affirmation. He may need to correct betimes the error of belief that four times four are seventeen, but he cannot proceed to the entire solution of the problem without establishing the positive fact in each instance. In mathematics and in metaphysics you cannot build on a negative which she had heard anew. In carrying out her God-inspired mission she inevitably encountered the erring be-

It certainly is at this stage of spiritual development—in order to remove it from human belief, but until the fact is established that good is all, and that good only is in reality expressed here and now, the work at each stage of progress is not complete.

Since Christian Science brings to light the fact of universal harmony it naturally has a direct and effectual application to the healing of physical, mental, and moral ills. Christian Science makes it clear that all human discord results from entertaining a belief in the reality of evil. It furthermore proves that the habitual affirmation and realization of the allness of good removes this belief and its seeming effects. This recognition of the ever presence of good amplifies daily living, gives stability to thought, brings health to the body, and harmony to all human affairs. Hence the value of avoiding all idle talk about disease and discord, and of avoiding a merely negative attitude at all times. The importance of throwing the weight of thought on the positive side is clearly shown by Mrs. Eddy, when, after pointing out the proper and necessary use of denial, she goes on to say, on page 418 of Science and Health: "Truth is affirmative, and confers harmony. All metaphysical logic is inspired by this simple rule of Truth, which governs all reality. By the truthful arguments you employ, and especially by the spirit of Truth and Love which you entertain, you will heal the sick."

A mighty psalm of praise resounds from the hearts of thousands who have been freed from evil's thrall through this redemptive method as employed in Christian Science. A grand symphony is made up of individual tones, each expressing harmony. So each declaration and realization of Truth may be suited to the need and opportunity of the moment in one's individual experience, but it illustrates and proves the unity of good, and so blends in one grand concord with all other expressions of harmony, because all are based on the same Principle, divine Love. Thus the practice of "the affirmations of divine Science" as we go about the daily round is fast transforming earth to heaven, because it brings to light increasing manifestations of goodness. The unbroken harmony of God's universe is an actual and eternal fact instead of a Utopian dream, for, in accordance with God's unchanging law, the morning stars forever sing together, and all the sons and daughters of God forever shout for joy.

The Goodness of the Scents

"Of all times of the day for good odors I think the early morning the very best, although the evening, just after sunset, if the air falls still and cool, is often as good. Certain qualities or states of the atmosphere seem to favor the distillation of good odors, and I have known times even at mid-day when the earth was very wonderful to smell. There is a curious, faint, fragrant odor, sometimes only with sunshine and still heat. Not long ago I was cuttng away a thicket of wild spiraea which was crowding in upon the cultivated land," writes David Grayson in "Great Possessions." "It was a hot day and the leaves wilted quickly, giving off such a penetrating, faint fragrance that I let the branches lie where they fell the afternoon through and came often back to smell of them, for it is a fine thing thus to discover an odor wholly new to me."

"I like the first wild, sweet smell of new-cut meadow grass, not the familiar odor of new-mown hay, which comes a little later, and is worthy of its good report, but the brief, despairing odor of grass just cut down, its juices freshly exposed to the sun. One has it richly in the fields at the mowing. I like also the midday smell of peach leaves and peach-tree bark at the summer pruning; and have never let anyone else cut out the old canes

from the blackberry rows in my garden for the goodness of the scents which wait upon that work."

Another odor I have found animating is the odor of burning wastage in new clearings or in old fields, especially in the evenings when the smoke drifts low along the land and takes to itself by some strange chemical process the tang of earthy things. It is a true saying that nothing will so bring back the emotion of a past time as a remembered odor. I have had from a whiff of fragrance caught in a city street such a vivid return of an old time . . . that I have stopped, trembling there, with an emotion long spent and I thought forgotten."

"Once in a foreign city, passing a latticed gateway that closed in a narrow court, I caught the odor of wild sweet balsam. I do not know now where it came from, or what could have caused it—but it stopped me short where I stood, and the solid brick walls of that city rolled aside like painted curtains, and the iron streets dissolved before my eyes. . . . I was myself upon the hill of my youth—with the gleaming river in the valley, and a hawk sailing majestically in the high blue of the sky, and all about and everywhere the balsams—and the balsams—full of the sweet, wild odors of the north, and of dreaming boyhood."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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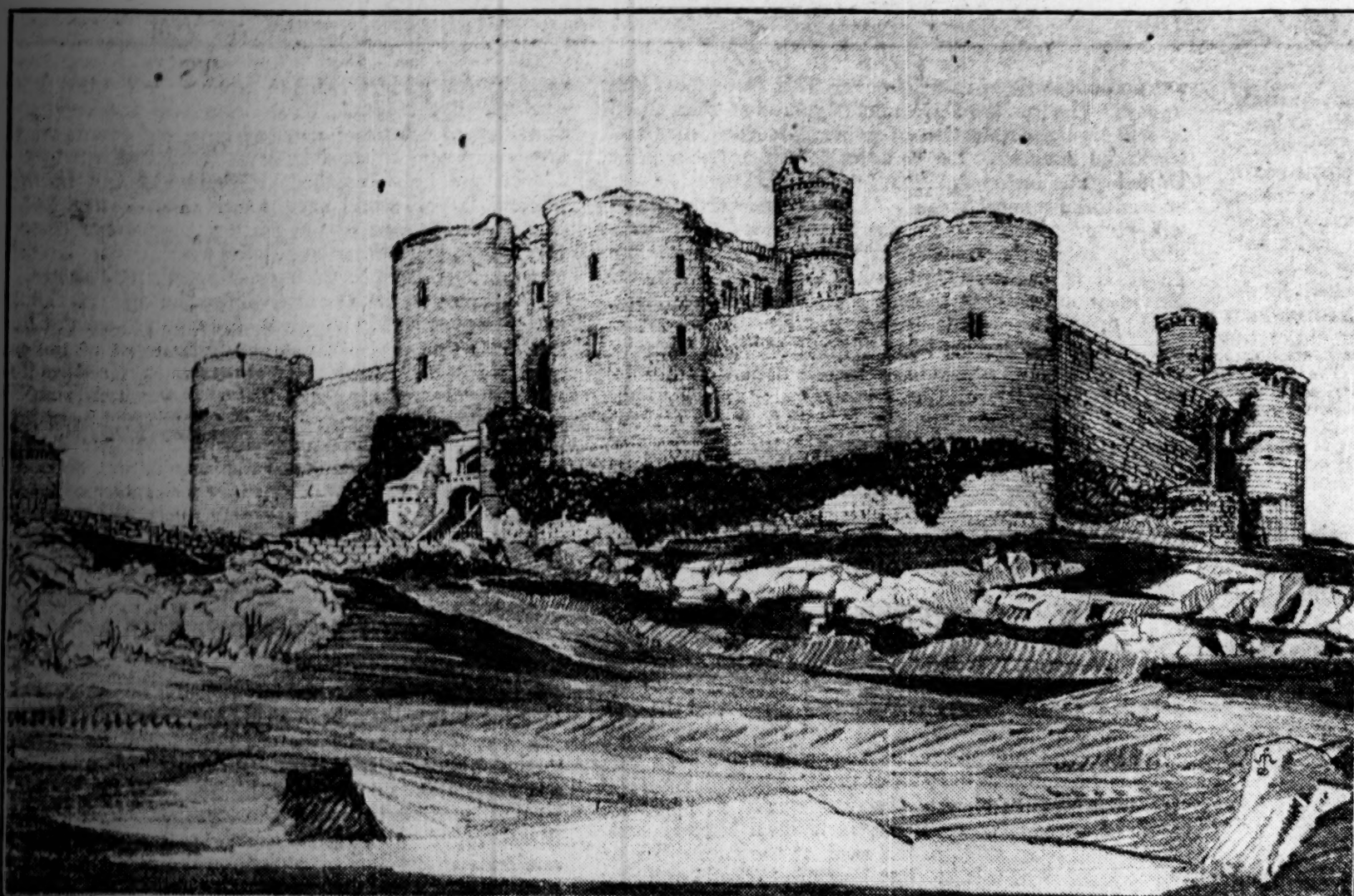
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Harlech Castle, North Wales

It would be difficult to find a more magnificent position for a castle than the rock upon which Harlech Castle stands, looking out, as it has, for these many hundred years over a wide prospect of sea and mountain. The rock is said to have been a Welsh stronghold long before Edward I built one of his seven castles upon it, and old tales and legends connect it with Bran

the Blessed, reputed to have been the first Christian king of Britain, and his sister Bronwen.

The English occupied Harlech in 1283 and two years later the building of the castle began. It appears to be tolerably certain that the sea came a great deal nearer to the foot of the rock on which the castle stands in those days than it does now, and supplies were brought to the castle by ship. Harlech has withstood some notable sieges in its time, particularly during the Wars of the Roses, with which period the famous "March of the Men of Harlech" is said to be connected.

In 1404 Owen Glendyr captured Harlech Castle and held it for four years. It was the last castle to hold out for the Lancastrians and was finally taken by the Yorkists under Lord Herbert in spite of the splendid resistance offered by its garrison under Dafydd ab Iwan ab Einion. History repeated itself in after years for Harlech was also the last castle to hold out for Charles I in the civil wars, surrendering, however at length, to Colonel Jones, Oliver Cromwell's brother-in-law. Harlech has still the distinction of being a royal castle.

The effect of its walls and towers crowning the height on which it stands is extremely impressive and Harlech Castle has really the appearance of the medieval castle of romance. Certainly no princess nor dame of bygone ages ever looked out from a castle wall over a more glorious view than that which stretches in front of Harlech from Snowdon and the mountains round it in the north away down to the shimmering sea.

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Humble to Serve

Not proud, but humble, Only to serve and . . . to endure to the end through service; For the ax is laid at the roots of the trees, and all that bring not forth good fruit Shall be cut down on the day to come and cast into the fire.

—John Gould Fletcher.

Ruskin's Amateur Road-Makers

In his volume "In the Days of Victoria," Thomas F. Pownman gives an account of Ruskin's amateur road-makers. Ruskin, he says, "took the world by storm with his 'Modern Painters,' which may be said to have created nothing less than a complete revolution in modern art and the estimation of artistic qualities, and then he developed into an ardent reformer, dealing with most of the great social problems of the age in which he lived."

"I first beheld his face in the early fifties, when, as a small boy, my father took me to hear him deliver a lecture to workmen engaged in erecting the University Museum at Oxford, in which he impressed upon them the dignity, the very sacredness of their calling. Then, years after, I heard him lecture on art before a distinguished University audience and when no lecture-room was large enough to accommodate all who flocked to hear him."

"Ruskin in 'Modern Painters' said: 'I believe an immense gain in the bodily health and happiness of the upper classes would follow on their steadily endeavoring, however clumsily, to make the physical exertion they now necessarily exert in amusements, definitely serviceable. It would be far better, for instance, that a gentleman should mow his own fields than ride over other people's.'"

"He followed this up in one of his lectures by intimating that it would be much better if young men, when they took their physical exercise, brought their muscles to bear upon works of general utility, instead of devoting themselves to cricket, boating, and such vanities. He suggested road-making and repairing as a good form of undergraduate employment for leisure hours, and pointed out a particular spot about two miles out of Oxford as affording a favorable field

for operations. Thereupon the more enthusiastic of his votaries took pick, spade, and barrow and proved the sincerity of their hero-worship by literally 'working like navvies' day after day in the interval between luncheon and dinner. Ruskin, when he selected the spot in question, certainly had a keen eye for a bad road, for the collection of ruts and irregularities, which resembled a plowed field in summer and a bog in winter, could be properly described as a road at all. But Ruskin practiced what he preached, for I have his own authority for saying that, in order the better to show his pupils how to break stones in the most approved method, he took lessons in the art from a professional stone-breaker and practiced

them on a stone heap by the side of his instructor on the Iffley Road, near Oxford.

"One fine afternoon I walked over to Ferry Hinksey, where the amateur road-makers were at work, to see how they were getting on. I found a round dozen of them hard at it. There had been twenty or thirty engaged, but some had tailed off before I arrived. They were under the superintendence of a 'practical gardener,' specially selected for the post by the art professor himself. Most of the amateurs were in boating costume, and the embroidery on their jerseys betokened that Balliol College had furnished the largest contingent of workers. They were nearly all rather slightly built and very young-looking men for

Thoreau

When the pine tosses its cones To the song of its waterfall tones, Who speeds to the woodland walks? To birds and trees who talks? Caesar of his leafy Rome, There the poet is at home. He goes to the river-side, Not book nor line hath he; He stands in the meadows wide, Nor gun nor scythe to see. . . . Knowledge this man prizes best. Seems fantastic to the rest: Pondering shadows, colors, clouds, Grass-buds and caterpillar-shrouds. Boughs on which the wild bees settle, Tints that spot the violet's petal, Why Nature loves the number five, And why the star-form she repeats: . . .

And such I knew, a forest seer, A minstrel of the natural year, Foreteller of the vernal ices, Wise harbinger of spheres and tides, A lover true who knew by heart Each joy the mountain dales impart; It seemed that Nature could not raise

A plant in any secret place, In quaking bog, or snowy hill, Beneath the grass that shades the rill, Under the snow, between the rocks, In damp fields known to bird and fox, But he would come in the very hour It opened in its virgin bowers. As if a sunbeam showed the place, And tell its long descended race, It seemed as if the breezes brought him, It seemed as if the sparrows taught him, As if by secret sight he knew Where, in far fields, the orchis grew. Many haps fall in the field Seldom seen by wishful eyes; But all her shows did Nature yield To please and win this pilgrim wise. He saw the partridge drum in the woods; He heard the woodcock's evening hymn; He found the tawny thrushes' broods; And the shy hawk did wait for him; What others did at distance hear,

And guessed within the thicket's gloom, Was shown to this philosopher, And at his bidding seemed to come. —Emerson.

The Broad Horizon

It is not important to know whether a man knows Homer, or Dante; the essential point is whether he believes the world to be young or old; whether he sees as much scope for his own inspiration as if never a book had appeared in the world. So long as he does this . . . no books, no travel, can overwhelm him, for these will only enlarge his thoughts and raise his standard of execution. When he loses his faith, he takes rank among the copyists and the secondary, and no accident can raise him to a place among the benefactors of mankind. . . . Fields are won by those who believe in the winning.—Thomas Wentworth Higginson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1918

EDITORIALS

"In"

Not many weeks ago the British Prime Minister declared, in a graphic sentence, that the war had become a war of reserves, and that in its existing phase it was assuming the form of a race between President Wilson and the Kaiser. What, of course, Mr. Lloyd George meant was that the Russian débâcle, having enabled the Germans to transfer practically all their troops from the Eastern to the Western front, the Entente Powers were terribly outnumbered. And that, as a result, it was left to the United States to redress the balance caused, through that withdrawal of Russia, by pouring its troops across the Atlantic. This being so, the immediate question was the question whether Mr. Wilson, with the help of British shipping, could pour the United States troops rapidly enough into France to equalize the German man-power before the French and British reserves were exhausted.

How completely the President of the United States has risen to the occasion is not yet publicly known. When the number of troops which crossed the Atlantic last month, and is crossing the Atlantic this month is known to the world, the world may be surprised, and certainly Field Marshal von Hindenburg will read the writing on the wall. At the time Mr. Lloyd George used his now famous simile, he had, of course, no doubt as to who would be the winner. None the less it was reserved for Mr. Bonar Law to announce the result, on Tuesday, to the House of Commons. "America," he declared, in the course of his summary of the war, "is not coming into the war; she is in it," and the House of Commons cheered in the way the House of Commons can cheer, though it is not often minded to do it.

The United States is in the war, and is in with no "Potsdam Guard Parade," to use an expression invented by the Austrians when they were not so enamored of Berlin as they are today. Château Thierry and Belleau Wood have given picked German regiments an inkling of the fighting capacity of the new "Contemptibles," and it may safely be said that the words "Too late" have been written over the German efforts, not for the last time, but for the last time that really matters. Field Marshal von Hindenburg knew a great deal better than most people how imperative it was that he should lunch in Amiens on the first of April last. It is true that the day chosen was an unfortunate one, and the misfortune of the selection is becoming more apparent every moment. The Italian offensive, which Field Marshal von Boroëvic has just launched, from the mountains to the sea, is a straw thrown to the drowning von Hindenburg by the writer of the letter to "My dear Sixtus." It was the least that the writer of that letter could do to reestablish himself in favor with the Kaiser. The fight, it is true, is not over. But the story of it is the story of the von Hindenburg efforts in the West: a tremendous outpouring of life with no vital result attained. Indeed the result of the battle of the Piave is not likely to prove particularly encouraging to the troops massed for the drive on Paris and the Channel ports.

That there is something wrong in the von Hindenburg calculations is absolutely positive by this time. It was no part of von Ludendorff's tactics that these long intervals should occur between his spasmodic drives, during which the British and the French should have the opportunity of recovering themselves, and the United States of sending across more men. Explain it as anybody may, a child's knowledge of tactics would convince it that these delays were entirely in favor of the Allies, and altogether outside the calculations of von Ludendorff. The only possible way to account for it is that the wreckage of the German divisions has been even more terrible than the Allies imagined, and that the delays have been caused by this. Even von Hindenburg must be hesitating, as he sees his reserves shrinking, and realizes that the Allies are gaining every day in strength. As has been pointed out dozens of times, in this paper, the tactics of unlimited losses is only possible when united with overwhelming man-power. But the balance of man-power is shifting every day from the Central Powers to the Allies, and the German wastage is increasing in proportion as the shifting of this man-power enables the resistance of the Allies to be stiffened. Château Thierry and Belleau Wood are an instance of what this means. If the British and French had been compelled, unaided, to find the troops at this point, the drain upon their man-power would have been terrific. As it was, General Pershing filled the gap, and there is no man in the whole world better able to calculate what that means than General von Ludendorff. The mountain of the United States, to use a simile dear to Frederick the Great, may have been long in labor, but the result has not been the proverbial mouse. "Thanks to the prompt and cordial cooperation of the President of the United States," Mr. Bonar Law declared, whilst the Commons cheered, "the arrangements which have been set on foot for the transportation and brigading of American troops will make it impossible for the enemy to gain a victory by wearing out the allied reserves before he has exhausted his own."

It is this brigading of the troops of the United States with those of the Allies which has been, as the world will one day see, almost Mr. Wilson's greatest contribution to the winning of the war. It was not merely that the great renunciation came at a critical moment; it was that it succeeded in breaking down the middle wall of partition which mental suggestion was struggling to maintain between the two great divisions of the Anglo-Saxon race. What the propaganda of Germany in the United States had failed to accomplish, that propaganda was endeavoring to do by preventing the various forces of the Allies from getting to understand one another, and appreciate one another, on the battlefield. The day will come, and that in the not very distant future, when the army of the United States will

make its advance as a solid unit, under its own generals, against the upholders of kultur. But in the critical interval, when this is not quite possible, the soldiers of the United States are no longer segregated in a remote sector of the battlefield, but are sharing the dangers, the losses, and the triumphs of the British and the French, shoulder to shoulder. And so after almost a century and a half of separation the Anglo-Saxons are learning to understand each other, and to appreciate each other, in the best of all schools, in the trenches, where the true man finds himself. It has taken the trenches to make the British understand each other, to break down the last vestiges of that caste which has been disappearing for many years past. And now it is making the Anglo-Saxons understand each other in the same fiery furnace, where men walk together with Principle, or they do not walk at all.

Kultur, in short, has shot its bolt. The end may not be just yet, but it is just as certain as if it were. It has shot that bolt on the battlefield, it has shot it in its embassies, it has shot it in its great campaign of propaganda. No longer will it impose upon the world the belief of the German superman, whether as a soldier or a chemist, as a musician or a business man. In future it is not going to control the writing of school histories any more than the trade in dyes. It will rattle its scabbard in vain, across the Rhine, and in vain sit plotting in its embassies. The sun of Der Tag has risen, and the sun of Der Tag is setting—setting in disastrous defeat.

The E-Boat

THE official story of the exploits of the British E-boats, or submarines, in the Baltic, exploits now unhappily terminated by the voluntary destruction of the vessels to prevent their falling into the hands of the German masters of Russian ports, ought, it would seem, to read like a war page from Rudyard Kipling or Alfred Noyes. But, such is the pity of it, it does not. The British Admiralty is not prone to indulge in nautical heroics, but prefers to couch its few communiqués in the most meager language. Those young British naval writers, "Bartimeus" and "Taffrail," with the tang of North Sea salt in their stirring yarns; may reach a host of delighted and satisfied lay critics, but the dignified Admiralty is quite satisfied if it reach the man in the street with such classic laconisms as the now famous "Have taken or destroyed all the enemy ships on this coast, as per margin!" Thus, one must be content with scant literary fare. But we know, in a general way, that for a long time the E-boats held the Germans in restraint in their home waters. Cooperating with the Russian fleet, and using Russian ports as their base, they kept the Russians informed as to the comings and goings of the German fleet based upon the Baltic ports. So vigorous and effective was their work that whenever British submarines were reported in the vicinity, German cargo vessels were kept in harbor. Nevertheless their toll of the German ships, both naval and mercantile, is a most respectable one, while they themselves escaped immune. Their work ended only when Russia ignominiously fell out of the struggle, and thereby deprived the British submarines of both their bases and their supplies.

For the time being, so far as the British Admiralty takes the public into its confidence, the E-boats have not been replaced by other allied submarines, and the Baltic remains literally a German lake, until such changes in the fortunes of war, or an allied peace, can put an end to the present unsatisfactory situation. In the quiescence of both E and U-boats in the Baltic, there is inevitably forced upon the imagination a vivid presentment of the contrasts which the activities of the "U's" and the "E's" offer. One hardly needs to be told that none of the operations of the E-boats were attended by such inhuman acts as have characterized German submarine warfare, that the crews of enemy ships which were sunk were given time to get clear away in the boats, or that the submarine stood by until they were rescued by some neutral vessel. War on commerce was, of course, inevitable, but only as a means to an end which has the moral sanction and effective cooperation of the greater part of the civilized world, namely, the exertion of that restraining pressure upon the outlawed Central Empires, which is represented by the overwhelming sea power of the Allies. The possession of that power in a preponderating measure, Admiral Mahan emphasized as the one thing that must assure ultimate victory to the combatant. It is well-nigh indubitable that the world war will be won finally by the Allies through power to keep command of the seas.

Meanwhile, the threat of the Germans to violate the neutrality of the River Scheldt, as a retaliation for the closing of Ostend and Zeebrugge to her submarines, may only serve to add Holland to the list of their adversaries. Were the Germans to use the Scheldt as a submarine base, they would also find the Allies asserting their well-defined riparian rights upon the stream which runs between Belgium and Holland. The Dutch used to monopolize the navigation of the Lower Scheldt, and to levy tolls upon foreign vessels, until the river was made free by the treaty of 1863. At that time the stream became an international one, large amounts in fees being paid by the foreign nations using the Scheldt. Thus Germany is dealing with an international question when she threatens to interfere with Scheldt navigation. The Dutch may be assured that, should Holland be called upon to defend her rights, she will not stand alone. The Germans, indeed, may cautiously think twice before affording the allied military and naval forces such an opportunity to strike at their lines of communication through Belgian waters.

The Unity of the Americas

IN HIS recent address to the Mexican newspaper editors at Washington, President Wilson explained the attitude of the United States toward South and Central America. He pointed out that the Monroe Doctrine had protected the Southern American states from aggression, but that there was nothing in that doctrine to protect them against aggression from the United States, which might be animated with the desire to serve its own inter-

ests and not those of its neighbors. This thought led him to say: "Let us have a common guarantee that all of us will sign a declaration of political independence and territorial integrity. Let us agree that if any of us, the United States included, violates the political independence or territorial integrity of any of the others, all the others will jump on her." Now this high-minded and statesmanlike utterance, couched in somewhat informal language, is, in a sense, a corollary of another speech by the President, delivered at Mobile, Ala., as long ago as 1913. That speech was made before the great conflict had broken out, and derived none of its inspiration from the world conditions which have forced nations into solid political combinations. Yet it is significant that the same note of brotherhood and emancipation from narrow, parochial nationalism is sounded in both. On the first occasion Mr. Wilson said: "Our real relationship with the rest of America is the relationship of a family of mankind devoted to the development of true constitutional liberty." And he added: "We must prove ourselves their friends and champions; upon terms of equality and honor."

Now, whatever may have been said about the changing attitude of President Wilson toward various world problems which have beset the United States as well as other democracies, since 1914, these excerpts from his speeches on the Southern Americas show that he has something of the clarity of vision of the prophet which reaches beyond the present. Utopian as such a suggested agreement would seem to be, at this stage, when regarded from the point of view of practical politics, it is just the kind of agreement, as President Wilson himself says, which will have to form the basis of the future life of all nations. And it is just that kind of politically unifying or welding process which, as La Nación of Chile says, would make of "all America a political force and a great commercial power."

Pan-Americanism has hitherto made little real progress, although President Wilson's effort, at the time of the Pan-American Scientific Congress in Washington, to bring about a cooperation between the republics to the south and the United States received almost universal indorsement. The fact is that the Pan-American ideal has hitherto, apart from President Wilson, failed to produce prominent and convincing protagonists. There has been talk of sympathy and common action among all the American republics, but, when analyzed, the talk has usually whittled down to matters of trade. The inevitable result is to place internationalism, in the thought of most men, on a level with commercialism, and to ignore the ideals which are necessary if we would draw great nations together. President Wilson, on the other hand, is perfectly well aware that the solution of the Pan-American question lies, first and foremost, in the framing of ideals, and keeping them steadily before one.

To say that there are difficulties in the way of a Pan-American unity is only to say that it requires high statesmanship to achieve the inevitable solution. It is well to realize, from the first, that no mere commercial treaties would suffice to meet the case, but that a close knitting of the republics along the lines of democracy must be aimed at. A good beginning has been made. South American newspapers have spontaneously welcomed the words of the Executive of the United States, as sounding the trumpet note of the rally of the American nations, and today President Wilson is the tacitly accredited leader of a movement which may ultimately bring South and North America into a lasting democratic bond which will banish war forever from the American continent. In that achievement lies the true Americanization of the American.

The German Policeman

THE policeman, in Germany, is usually recruited from the army. If he is not, it is all the same; he takes care to acquire the military air and manner which will at once identify him with that august institution, the German police. So that if one really wants to understand the German policeman, why he carries a sword at his side, and wears a helmet like a "Pickelhaube," and marches, acts, and salutes like a soldier, this fact ought to be borne in mind: he is under colonels, captains, and lieutenants, acting lieutenants and sergeant-majors, and wears his war medals and other distinctions as proudly as any soldier.

His official designation is a "Schutzmann," that is to say, guardian or protector. Now in most countries the policeman is required to be the protector or guardian of the public safety, and as such the servant of the public. But while the German policeman is supposed to throw the aegis of his protection over the public, he never forgets for one moment that he is more military than civilian, and that the public is his sergeant, not he theirs. For the rest it is simply a question of what the regulations tell him he has to protect. In the first place, considering the number of weapons he possesses, and the stern authority with which he uses them or threatens to use them on occasion, it appears obvious that he is posted in the public streets to protect himself, or rather, to put it in the true German way, to protect his uniform.

It might be said that it is this uniform that, to a great extent, makes the German policeman. It is, in reality, the symbol of the military system which he carries out, and if he has any faults they are the faults of the system. Without his uniform, he is a simple and genial citizen like the rest; with it, he seems to be transformed into something apart, to belong to another race whose stern duty is to discipline humanity from morning till night. To him the people appear to resemble so many human units spending their time in some gigantic barracks which he oversees. To keep them in order he has countless by-laws and regulations. He can sternly reprove them for this, fine them for that, and arrest them for the other. He can peer into their courtyards to see that everything is in order, and he can pay his surprise visitations in the dwellings. He is often his own magistrate, and woe be to the negligent householder who should spill the water from the flower-box of the balcony on to the pavement below! The policeman will whip up the stairs from the street and irately demand the money tribute which the law

requires for such a heinous offense. "He must know whether all the people in the dwelling are registered, according to schedule; he must have the census of the foreigners, and he must be satisfied that all changes of address are duly recorded. Offend him not in these matters, if you would have peace. The German policeman's voice is none of the gentlest, his manner none of the kindest, when occasion calls for his reproof. No military martinet could be more uncompromisingly severe."

Apparently, the German policeman has no known weaknesses or self-indulgences. He does not ask for himself protection or favoritism, or high wages or the perquisites that come from political patronage. He takes himself seriously and his duties just as seriously as a soldier should. As those duties seem to comprehend everything in the way of regulating the citizens' mundane lives, he cannot, except by a stretch of the imagination, be said to ever exceed them. What is really everybody's business is really his business, and the only mistake that one can make is to imagine that what is his business is the citizen's business. There's the difference.

Notes and Comments

THE indexing of books has provided librarians with good opportunities for making amusing mistakes, which, in some cases, have been made the most of. Besant's "Golden Butterfly" has before now found its way into the entomological section, and Borrow's "Bible in Spain" has rubbed shoulders with "Blair's Sermons." But to label "The Bible in Spain" theology has its uses, as Mr. Birrell found out when, as a boy, being expected to confine himself to "Sunday books" on the Sabbath, he gratified his elders and dodged sermons and sacred allegories by a profound absorption in "The Bible in Spain." Perhaps the funniest indexing mistake was the one which used to adorn the pages of the Encyclopedia Britannica: Art: Art Squares, Art Teaching, "Art thou weary."

SUMMER is here.

Spring yielded over the budding trees
And June shook out the young leaves
Into fullness of green, all suddenly.
Across the land peach bloom and apple is gleaming
Clothing the hillside with veil of petals
And cloak of gossamer,
Lilac tries its color against skies
Fitfully clouded, while
Sunshine dapples the young grass with gold.
From the streams, the mists gather and rise,
Dragging along the meadows, invading the woods,
Borrowing, from the sky its pearl,
And from the earth its amethyst and gold.
Summer is here.

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WHAT would Degas have thought of the sale of his pictures? Such a crowd, such prices! And Degas hated crowds and publicity. Degas could have signed himself de Gas, if he had chosen, but he did not care sufficiently for the world's point of view. Some one writes to Le Temps recalling how he hated being called "master," and, worse still, "dear master." He lived aloof and simply. When in want of a particularly large sum of money to pay for an Ingres or a Delacroix, he would take one or two of his own pictures, and the price he asked was always given. The story is told of how, sitting behind the auctioneer's desk at the Rouard sale, he witnessed one of his own pastels come under the hammer and the price leap up to 300,000 francs, 400,000 francs, and finally 500,000, and Degas all the while was making himself as small as he could, muttering "They are mad, they are mad, the idiots!" When asked, next day, by a friend, how he had felt during the sale, Degas answered, "How do you suppose a horse feels when he has just won the Grand Prix?"

ONE of its readers informs the Times-Picayune, of New Orleans, that he is opposed to inserting the liquor amendment in the United States Constitution, on the ground that that document "is too sacred to be tampered with." What he means, of course, is that, in his opinion, the liquor business is too sacred to be suppressed, constitutionally or in any other way.

ENGLISH meadows have never been more brilliant with golden buttercups than this year. Bluebells have carpeted the woods, and children have had no lack of cowslips to make bouquets of. The same wealth of wild flowers is mentioned by men in some parts of the French front. One British private says that the scent of cowslips and lilies of the valley so permeated the air as to drown the acrid smell of the battlefield. The flowers made a strong impression upon him. He noticed them all bending one way under the evening breeze, and it gave him particular pleasure. The flowers all agree, he thought, and remarked it in a letter home.

AT A meeting of the Mayor and City Council of the town of Berlin, Ia., a few days ago, it was decided to change the name of the place to Lincoln. This was, of course, in response to a public petition. German names have been disappearing from the United States map very rapidly of late, but more rapidly still from the United States Postal Guide, which can be corrected with less difficulty.

THE Germans must be getting tired of the word "substitute" by this time. They have not only substitute meat, hay and cloth, they have substitute money, and substitute morals, and they proffer a substitute peace, whilst for years now they have been deceived and tricked by a substitute press.

THE moot question of vaccination is apparently perfectly simple to the Health Commissioner of Chicago, who says that "if all are vaccinated, there can be no smallpox." Obviously, then, the unvaccinated injure only themselves, if anybody, since, according to the head of the Chicago Health Department, all the vaccinated are immune.